

THE **DEAF** **AMERICAN**

MISS DEAF AMERICA 1976-1978

Maryland's Susan Davidoff

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF



**JULY-
AUGUST**

1976

The Editor's Page

Houston In Retospect

In this issue are several stories about the 33rd Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf held in Houston. The official proceedings will be printed in our September issue.

Two aspects of the convention are noteworthy. First, the workshops were well-organized and participation was splendid. The message is clear—future conventions should put even greater emphasis on such workshops. Second, representation of the Rehabilitation Services Administration was tops. For the first half of the convention, Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Director of the Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, was present. Then, Mrs. Edna Adler, Assistant Director, was on hand. RSA Commissioner Dr. Andrew S. Adams stopped over in the last two days and attended the Miss Deaf America Pageant.

Also gratifying was attendance during the convention of numerous Texas rehabilitation personnel—and Dale Williamson from California. Administrative heads of schools for the deaf present were recognized from the convention floor.

(If we have missed anybody, especially representatives from Federal offices and agencies, we will welcome a prod.)

Subscription Increase

Beginning September 1, 1976, the yearly subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN will be six dollars (\$6.00). Ever-increasing costs, including postal rate hikes, make this necessary.

We are greatly concerned with the number of returns of Form 3579 concerning non-delivery of copies. Each form costs the NAD/DA twenty-five cents (25c) since the latest postage increase.

Sometimes the NAD makes mistakes in processing address labels, but all too often subscribers fail to send in notice of address changes far enough in advance. We will be studying this problem and may have to commence some restrictions—such as “killing” subscriptions which have three issues or fewer to run.

Bylined Articles

Most feature articles in THE DEAF AMERICAN have bylines—for credit purposes and otherwise. Questionable statements of fact and opinion can be referred to the authors.

The Editor tries to correct obvious errors. He attempts to edit portions which are out of line or might give personal offense. Some articles submitted are rejected because heavy editing would be equal to a rewrite job.

We have found, over the years, that giving credit for accomplishments in working with the deaf community is a very touchy thing. Complaints are made—both to the authors and to the Editor—but printing retractions or “corrections” wouldn't help much, if at all.

So . . . we ask writers to exercise extreme care in bestowing credit for accomplishments where others are involved. Perhaps statements reflecting leadership or cooperative participation will be safer.

Picture Credits—Picture Returns

We hope we have been doing better lately in giving picture credits. If we have missed some photographs, in all likelihood it was because no credit line appeared on the back of their pictures.

Picture returns is another matter—we are still running far behind on filling requests to send them back. Most magazines have a stated policy of “no returns” but we certainly appreciate the wishes of owners who have no other copies.

In asking that pictures be returned, when they have appeared several issues previously, contributors are asked to give the month of publication. This will narrow down the search.

A last word: This month's cover picture was taken by Marcellus A. Kleberg and we regret that we do not have the camera and film specifications for his outstanding “shot” of Miss Deaf America.

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf

EDITORIAL OFFICE
5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Printed by Franklin Printing Service, Inc.
Franklin, Indiana 46131

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 28, No. 11 July-August, 1976

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THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint July-August issue at 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Second class postage paid at Silver Spring, Maryland, and additional offices. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year \$5.00; 2 years \$9.00. Other countries, 1 year \$6.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address should reach the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication.

The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply endorsement.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

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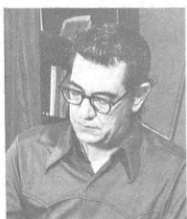
Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary

N.A.D. President's Message

Mervin D. Garrettson, President

3509 Kayson Street

Silver Spring, Maryland 20906



The Houston Mandates

Nearly 1,000 persons registered for the 33rd biennial convention of the National Association of the Deaf at Houston, Texas, the week of July 4-10. With participation in the General Assembly open to all registered NAD members, deaf or hearing, the Council of Representatives (senate) was composed of 70 voting members—Representatives of Cooperating Member (state) associations, two from the Junior NAD, one from the Order of Georges and members of the Executive Board.

During the year previous to this national convention as your President-Elect, I had the opportunity to attend three regional conferences and to participate actively with the Committee on Services to State Associations (CSSA), which developed, published and distributed a comprehensive state association handbook. These experiences and involvement coupled with the weeklong meeting at Houston provided a broad framework for assessing the mood of the deaf community in this country. If what I perceive is truly representative, and I believe it to be, the deaf people of America stand poised and ready for mobilization—the mandates we received at Houston reflect a clarion call for meaningful action:

- Encouragement of curriculum offerings in deaf studies or deaf heritage courses in programs for deaf students.
- Urging development of affirmative action/equal employment opportunity plans in schools and programs for the hearing impaired to increase the number of deaf staff members.
- Establishment of a national committee on mental health and deafness.
- Activation of a professional education section in the NAD.
- Seek participation as a full member organization in the Council on Education of the Deaf (CED).
- Develop and distribute a comprehensive position paper on Public Law 94-142, The Education of All Handicapped Children Act.
- Endorse sign language competency evaluation as part of the overall evaluation program of faculty and staff members in all programs for the deaf.
- Initiate a national program to remove communication barriers in line with the Federal government's efforts toward the elimination of architectural barriers.
- Push for an affirmative ruling on Line 21 (hidden captions on television) by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).
- Establish a committee to work on utilization of the talents of professional deaf actors, writers, producers and directors.
- Urge that PBS/WGBH continue broadcasting captioned news at 11:00 p.m. or earlier.
- Urge more flexibility for Media Services/Captioned Films in the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped through renegotiation of contracts with the movie industry.

- Request that Media Services/Captioned Films broaden film buying guidelines to include films made entirely in sign language.
- Increase public awareness to the deaf and their needs through public media.
- Continue attempts to eliminate discriminatory practices or policy from automobile insurance companies.
- Attempt to expand telephone usage by the deaf by questioning discriminatory practices.
- Study with the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf the economic feasibility of merging with NAD as professional sections which would retain their own separate identities as organizations.
- Study the feasibility of implementing a branch office of the NAD.

Obviously these consumer concerns, educational and communications mandates form a tall order which will necessitate short- and long-term planning and the involvement of many people, many groups. All of us must individually and collectively examine our purpose and goals. It is crucial that we know where we are going, and what procedures need to be devised toward attaining of these objectives. We need to assess our potential resources, and our political clout. In these terms we should not be misled by the census figure of 13 million hearing impaired persons. For every hearing impaired child and adult, certainly we can count on at least 10 concerned and active hearing persons—parents, children of deaf parents, siblings and other relatives, friends, educators, interpreters, ministers, rehabilitation counselors, mental health workers and other professionals. Multiply 13 million by 10 and we come up with a healthy figure of 130,000,000 possible resource people and voters—a large segment of the American population, indeed. Moreover, as a member organization of the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities (ACCD), and other national and international organizations, the NAD should count on further extensive participation.

Responsive Relevance

In addition to specific targets the prevailing climate and attitude needs to be changed and expanded. To parallel Robert F. Kennedy's sentiments on the death of Martin Luther King, what we need in this country and particularly in our professional and deaf/hearing national community is love, wisdom, understanding and sensitivity toward one another and a feeling of justice toward those who are still not served within this nation—for those who continue to aspire toward full citizenship and human dignity. We need to dedicate ourselves to this years-ago Greek concept—to tame the thoughtlessness of man and "make gentle the life of our world."

We need to communicate to all components of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and to Congress, our concern with continued high levels of unemployment among the deaf—those displaced by automation, especially in the printing trades; among deaf youth, and the mentally retarded and disadvantaged deaf. An emergency program of massive action is needed. Increased support for the Rehabilitation Services Administration, and particularly for the Office of Communication Disorders, should be a priority. Increased awareness and sensitivity from the Bureau of the Education for the Handicapped, particularly with reference to the unique communication problem created by hearing disability. Frustration and despair exists among a large segment of the not so fortunate deaf population—we face

the need to ensure for them a better, fuller, richer life.

From a number of late evening room sessions at Houston, one of which endured through the predawn hours, I sensed a great deal of unrest and an overwhelming desire for change. So many deaf people have felt powerless. Sitdowns and marches have occurred in scattered areas both here and abroad. A few deaf people have advocated a Selma or a Wounded Knee—but with new Federal and state legislation we have avenues today for legitimate protest, for legitimate involvement. Appropriation at this convention of \$62,000 from a biennial budget of nearly \$2 million for a Legal

Defense Fund paves the way but is only a step as we move toward courses of action and the moment of decision.

There is a need for relevance. To recognize that the deaf person who has learned from life has as much to contribute as the hearing person who has learned from books. There is a need for innovative challenges to the existing syndrome. For sensitivity and responsiveness from the field, and from the American public. Communication needs to be total. Attitudes must change. The mandates from Houston are with us. The message is clear. We will not wait.

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



The Home Office is now in the doldrums which are the usual aftermath of National Conventions. As is always the case, the weeks before the NAD Convention is always a whirlwind of activity. There are materials to put together, reports to be made, duplicated and packed for shipment to wherever the convention is to be held; decisions to be made on who will go, who will do what when we get there. We have to decide what to take and what to leave. There are last-minute frantic appeals for missing documents, awards, plaques and even such things as whether or not we should include alphabet cards as part of our exhibit.

Despite all efforts to change the situation, we still get hundreds of last-minute registrations, even exhibitors at the last minute, which is not conducive to calm and orderly decisions. Still it is always exciting and even stimulating to have to meet the challenges as they come up. But when the convention is over, we slump. Now we have to start picking up the pieces, also to begin to restructure home office activities in light of the directives established by the convention.

One of the first of our tasks now is the dissemination of the resolutions. Traditionally we have sent copies of resolutions to everyone who is involved. Some of these resolutions require hundreds of letters. We have at least two that are addressed to superintendents of schools and programs for the deaf. These will require at least 300 or more copies to be made, addressed and mailed.

Similarly, due to our efforts with the FCC relative to Line 21, we have enlisted the Maryland State Lions Clubs and we are going to prepare 3,500 letters which we will ask that they send to their congressmen and to the FCC. It will take quite a while before we get shipshape as far as the directives of the convention are concerned. But this is our first order of business.

Included as part of the directives are authorizations for specific projects included in the budget. Among these are the acquisition of new equipment and work is going ahead on the leasing of a mini-computer. We are also in the process of utilizing our new photocomposer and one of the targets for that piece of equipment is the printing of the proceedings of the World Conference on Deafness which was held in Israel in 1973. Along with this we will utilize the machine to set up letterheads and envelopes for our new Board Members and officers, new membership notices and DEAF AMERICAN subscription items to reflect the increases in dues and subscriptions approved in Houston. We have established investment groups to protect the bequest of Erma Neilsen of California as required by law. All of this comes at a time when our staff is on vacation. We do not have fixed

vacations so that the office remains open but about 25% of the staffers are off at any given time.

Additional activities include catching up on the mail. The Executive Secretary has been away from the office from July 2 through July 19. During that period of time he took an active part in the NAD convention, assisted in establishing the ground rules for the local committee and maintained the reporting and duplicating efforts during the convention. From Houston he went to Salt Lake City to participate in the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf convention and to extend on behalf of the NAD an invitation for the PRWAD to hold its 1980 convention concurrent with our Centennial Celebration in Cincinnati. This was also a directive of the Houston convention and we are pleased to report that the PRWAD Board is enthusiastic about joining us for that occasion. From Salt Lake City there was a meeting of the Ohio Ad Hoc Committee on Education, of which the Executive Secretary is the NAD's representative. This took place in Akron and the determination at that meeting was to retain Anthony Tuchillo as our attorney in our efforts to secure better educational opportunities for deaf children in that state. This will now move into a more active effort and we shall have more on this in the next few months.

Returning to Silver Spring, the Executive Secretary acted to carry out still another mandate of the convention which was to arrange with Public Broadcasting Service for a press conference to press our case for the FCC ruling on Line 21. This came to pass on July 22. The Executive Secretary along with PBS President Grossman and Senator Charles Percy of Illinois held the conference in the Old Senate Office Building. We hope we have generated some support. Senator Percy has promised to contact the networks himself and urge them to reassess their position.

With the above out of the way, our next task was the evaluation of the National Center for Law and the Deaf. The Executive Secretary assisted by Associate Secretary O'Rourke and Ed Carney have completed a formal evaluation of the Center. This is for their grant and the written report has been prepared.

Speaking of reports, we received recently the proceedings of last summer's World Congress. This is a 551-page 8-1/2 X 11 size book. As far as we can see, the editors, Alan and Florence Crammatte, have done a fantastic job, both in the way they have treated the material and the speed in which the task was done. The whole job took less than one year. If you are not impressed, please note the 1971 Proceedings were not available until 1975. The 1973 Israeli World Conference Proceedings are yet to come off the press and I am willing to bet this is the first time the proceedings have been done so well and so fast.

So what else is new? Well, the building had to be fumigated. We do this annually because incoming shipments often bring uninvited guests who like the friendly atmosphere of Halex House and try to settle down and raise families. So debugging is needed. We also are finishing up on our air conditioning. We had to break holes in our furnace room walls for air return registers, but once this is done we will be as cool as snowballs in Alaska.

Some of the feedback that we got in Houston needs clarification here.

One of the points made was that we no longer print our financial statements in the DA. In fact we don't print them at all, which is correct. The reason being that we think the NAD's finances should be for members only. We are going to print the report in *Interstate*, our newsletter, but we feel that this is not good either. It is our suggestion that any member who wants to see a financial report should write and ask for a copy. All members can see this at anytime in the office, and we will mail copies on request. If there is a huge demand we may end up asking for 25 cents to cover copying and mailing. But unless we want the whole world to know how we are doing that is the only way to go.

Please note. Our books are professionally audited by a licensed CPA. The NAD Executive Board usually get a copy of the report. The President of the NAD **always** does. But again. We would like your feedback. We can print the report in the DA if our members want us to. We can print it in *Interstate* or, as suggested, send a copy to interested people who ask. It is up to you.

We neglected to note that the Congress proceedings sell for \$25.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling. We only ordered 3,000 copies so it is first come, first served. We also have a new alarm clock-vibrator. It is called the Alertron and sells for \$24.95 plus \$3.00 postage, too. Additionally we have developed an animated manual alphabet which will sell for \$4.95 in the See 'n Sign Cartridges and as a special you can get a hand viewer which sells for \$5.00 and the cartridge for \$8.50. We will try to sell this package to public schools as a means for improving hearing children's spelling. Incidentally only the NAD and IAPD sell this material so low. Fisher-Price and others sell the same viewer for \$6.95 and more, proving

again that NAD-produced materials are the most reasonably priced in the field.

Next on our agenda is our new publication list. We revise this list every six months and we start now so that the new list will be ready by October. We have many changes in the list but are holding the line on prices as well as we can. Among the increases will be Advancing Memberships—up to \$15.00 for individuals and \$25.00 for husband and wife. By an oversight, no increase was proposed for family memberships so if you have a deaf child here's your chance for a bargain as family memberships are the same as for husband and wife—\$25.00 which I guess will change. The DA goes to \$6.00 per year—affiliation dues are \$25.00 and professional memberships remain at \$1,000.00 per year. This last classification is for organizations that desire more meaningful activity than affiliation.

But we have problems. The Executive Secretary's secretary, Nancy Kowalski, underwent surgery in July and has been recuperating ever since. She is doing well but has been out of the office since July 5. This leads to lapses as the temporary secretary has to look for things and some are easily overlooked. But that, as they say is "show biz."

The Executive Secretary will be on vacation the first two weeks of August. From the beach he will go to St. Petersburg where he will be speaking on international sign language and perhaps take part in the RID business sessions. Then he will be involved in a task force working on priorities in the area of deafness which will be held in Westbury, New York, August 22-25, 1976. This will take up most of the month of August with what is left being devoted to getting ready for the new school year.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Contributions To Building Fund (Halex House)

Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne	\$250.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Brenner	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. George Babinetz	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Keberg (In memory of Nellie Calhoun)	5.00
(In memory of Loretta Connors)	5.00
(In memory of Byron Baer's mother)	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ederheimer (In memory of Robert B. Longworth, Sr.)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger Scott (In memory of Nellie Garretson, mother of Mervin Garretson)	10.00
Alabama Association of the Deaf	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Rivera	15.00
Ray M. Kauffman Endowment Fund, Inc.	\$ 48.74
Mrs. Thelma Kilpatrick (In Memory of Charles Kilpatrick)	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Kaufman	15.00
Harold Smalley	9.00
NAD Staff (In memory of Nellie B. Calhoun, mother of Mrs. Ollie Babinetz)	15.00
Order of the Rainbow for Girls	360.50
Mario Santin	20.00
Rosemary Gorges	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith	44.40
Arnold Daulton (In memory of Almeda, his wife)	200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg (In memory of Gene Kleberg and Helga Allerup)	10.00
Margaret E. Jackson	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Core	35.00

Increased Payments

Ray M. Kauffman Endowment Fund, Inc.	\$148.74
Mrs. Thelma Kilpatrick (In Memory of Charles Kilpatrick)	35.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Kaufman	270.00
Harold Smalley	78.00
Mario Santin	140.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith	603.40
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg	199.45
Margaret E. Jackson	125.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Core	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg	\$214.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne	930.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ederheimer	140.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger Scott	445.00
Alabama Association of the Deaf	86.00

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

New Members

Neva Barr	Colorado
Barbara A. Colello	Maine
Herman Crape	Washington
Elizabeth Carlton Criswell	Texas
Mr. and Mrs. William W. Fey	Texas
Lynn M. Gerlach	Indiana
Mr. and Mrs. Bernon P. Glick	Pennsylvania
Renee Gradassi	Illinois
Tracey Lee Harris	New Mexico
Nancy Higgs	Texas
Charles R. Hill	Maryland
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Marilyn M. Houser	New Jersey
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Mrs. Elizabeth M. Kindred	Virginia
Barbara L. Lawson	Illinois
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Christine A. Prust	Wisconsin
Betty Lou Rochester	North Carolina
Lillie Ryan	Arizona
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Grace F. Smith	Utah
Stephanie Strecansky	Pennsylvania
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Judy L. Hoak	New York
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Laura J. Silver	New York
Mrs. Richard C. Symons	Texas
Sandra Solak	Ohio

Affiliate Members

Interpretive Systems Corp.	California
Genealogical Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	Georgia

Notice To RID Members.

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf members who wish to continue receiving THE DEAF AMERICAN after the July-August 1976 issue should send subscriptions to the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Until September 1, the yearly rate will be \$5.00. After that date, an increase will be in effect, \$6.00 per year. (See the Editor's Page in this issue.)

Miss Deaf America Pageant To Be On PBS Television

The 1976 Miss Deaf America Pageant held at the NAD Convention in Houston will be shown on September 6 via Public Broadcasting Service outlets, mostly the ones which carry the weekday Captioned ABC News. The taped program produced by WGBH-Boston will run for one hour. Consult your local TV program for the time of the presentation.

HOUSTON . . . Color It Happy

The Shamrock Hilton Hotel is a long way from the Houston Airport, but it's worth the ride. From the main lobby to the pool, meeting rooms, restaurants and suites, everything is on a grand scale. King-size beds were so wide, dual telephones were a necessity for double occupancy. Unfortunately, if only one MCM was available one had to rely on binoculars and Ameslan.

This observer arrived late, just as the reception broke up, and the happy, animated faces of people streaming into the lobby let us know we had missed a good thing. Morning brought compensation: A huge pool full of lovely mermaids practicing intricate routines. A national synchronized swimming meet was happily booked concurrently with the National Association of the Deaf. We don't remember what we ate for breakfast at the poolside cafe. There are more important things in life than food and the precision and grace of the swimmers was simply unbelievable.

The workshops in SIGN, Model State Plan and Deaf-Blind Relations were, without challenge, the best ever set up at a NAD Convention. Between trying to cover all the workshops, the convention business sessions and the exhibits, we never had a chance to get saddle sore.

The Astrodome: The early innings of the Astros-Mets game would have put us to sleep in an ordinary ball park; but the Dome and the people in the special section reserved for the NAD made time pass quickly while the game got tighter and tighter—to the end in the 10th, 1-0 for the Astros. It takes about an hour to realize just how big the Dome is.

We've always like Ralph White (Convention Chairman) and a lovely, leisurely lunch at Trader Vic's with one of his counselors from western Texas made us realize just how lucky deaf Texans are. Ralph couldn't help being born handsome; but it's his counselors who make him look good.

Another dinner at Trader Vic's—this time with two big cannibal pots stewing. It was quite a let down to see the chef fish a tiny chicken from the depths of one pot.

Ranch Day: Forty-year-old kids falling off stubborn ponies, fishing, horseshoes, volleyball, chit chat in cool boweries, a bottomless beer keg and platters heaped high with real Texas barbecued vittles. The only thing missing was mosquitoes.

The Touch: This has to be the best-ever theatrical production put together by deaf people. It was not only an unforgettable play superbly acted, but an educational experience. Talk was subdued after the final curtain: The play's message had too great an impact for banter. If *The Touch* doesn't go on the road so more people can see it, it will be a tragedy.

The deaf-blind belong in the deaf community. Agencies for the blind may have more money, but deaf people can offer the immediate and priceless gift of communication and friendship. The NAD will do well to plan special programs for the deaf-blind at all future conventions . . . and in between. How about launching a fund-drive to put the show on the road so *The Touch* can touch the hearts of thousands more deaf and hearing people?

The Gallaudet Reception glittered. Distinguished people, more good food, librations and easy conversation. Education can't be all bad if it turns out people like that.

It was easy to get lazy after the reception and a seafood dinner up the road, but once again White's Rangers shook up the joint with a rousing NAD Rally. The momentum carried us to yet another room party, more "orange juice," snacks, jokes, stories and congeniality . . . and another 2:30 a.m. bedtime. How are we ever going to make it through the luau?

Another day of stimulating workshops, business sessions, another two-hour lunch, a poolside business session where figures made it hard to concentrate on figures. Then the rains came and our disconsolate little mermaids had to practice in the halls and by the elevators. They were so serious about it all . . . but not too serious to return our signed greetings. Then, a shower, 40-winks and, incredibly, everyone showed up at . . .

The Hawaiian Luau looking fresh as a daisy. The women were lovely in their bright native dresses, the men comfortable in sport shirts and the food still tasted great. Down with stuffy formal banquets. No one wanted to listen to speeches when the Miss Deaf American contest was waiting in the wings.

Miss Deaf America. This was no tawdry bathing suit beauty contest but a tasteful charmer from beginning to moist-eyed end when Susan Davidoff of the unbelievable hair stood radiant at the end of the runway—our new Miss Deaf America! Talent, poise, beauty, TV cameras, partisan cheering sections . . . how could anyone possibly rate one of those girls ahead of the others? The brainpicking didn't help as Jane Wilk, the very professional MC, popped the crucial question. All those girls have brains to go with their looks and talent. The only losers were the judges who had to make the final selection. While the judges were sweating blood, Dot Miles kept everyone happy with her poetry and new boy friend. We sat with the North Carolina delegation and were impressed with their expertise in judging talent and their support for Miss Deaf North Carolina as they sat on the edge of their seats waiting the final decision.

The Miss Deaf America contest may have its detractors, but they didn't sit through the Houston contest. We can't wait for the re-run on ABC Captioned News on September 6.

And we don't want to forget the hard-working Representatives who put in long, long hours in the business sessions, caucuses and committee meetings while the "grassroots" were having a good time. Theirs was the satisfaction that comes from a job well done. Their know-how and seriousness impressed us. The NAD is big business, the conventions are important and administration is in good hands. The sessions we were able to sit through made us proud to be a part of the NAD.

The Grand Ball was a grand final to a grand convention. Texas, we love you; Rochester, here we come!

NAD Election Results

Ralph H. White of Austin, Texas, was chosen President-Elect of the National Association of the Deaf at the 33rd Biennial Convention in Houston, Texas, July 4-10, 1976. He is in line to succeed incumbent President Mervin D. Garretson at the conclusion of the 1978 convention in Rochester, New York.

Larry Forestal of Villa Park, Illinois, was elected vice president. Charles C. Estes of Talladega, Alabama, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New Executive Board Members for four-year terms:

Region 1: J. Charlie McKinney, New York City, New York.

Region 2: Dr. Harvey J. Corson, Danville, Kentucky.

Region 3: David Myers, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Region 4: Peter M. Green, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Holdover members of the Executive Board are Edgar Bloom, Jr., Mountain-side, New Jersey, Region 1; Gary W. Olsen, Indianapolis, Indiana, Region 2; Mrs. Charlotte Collums, Little Rock, Arkansas, Region 3; George Scheler, Salem, Oregon, Region 4.

Immediate Past President Jess M. Smith is also a member of the Executive Board for 1976-1978.

The Council of Representatives chose St. Louis, Missouri, as site of the 1982 NAD Convention. (Rochester, New York, and Cincinnati, Ohio, had been named sites of the 1978 and 1980 meetings, respectively, by action at previous conventions.



PAGEANT FINALISTS—Left to right: Carolyn McCaskill (Miss Gallaudet College), Kathy Jo Jones (Miss Deaf Texas), Tracy Harris (Miss Deaf New Mexico) and Susan Davidoff (Miss Deaf Maryland).



INDOOR LUAU—Afternoon showers forced the NAD Convention luau which had been scheduled for the Shamrock Hilton poolside indoors. In this picture, Ralph H. White, convention chairman, is shown as master of ceremonies. Others at the head table, left to right: Mrs. Gwendol Butler, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Fredrick C. Schreiber, Mr. Schreiber, Mrs. White, President Jess M. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

TALENT PRESENTATION—Susan Davidoff, Miss Deaf America, is shown in her modern dance number which was a part of the talent aspect of the Pageant at Houston.



1976 NAD Convention Awards

Distinguished Service Award: Nannette Fabray MacDougal—for her many contributions to the welfare and advancement of the deaf in the United States over a period of several years.

Robert M. Greenmun Award: John B. Davis—for his long service with the Illinois Association of the Deaf leading up to his present position of IAD executive secretary.

Knights of the Flying Fingers Awards: Alan B. Crammatte, Dr. Harvey J. Corson, Albert Pimentel and Nancy Rarus—for their invaluable services to the National Association of the Deaf.



Dorothy Miles, in addition to serving as one of the Pageant judges, was on the program with her deaf "boy friend"—an Oriental dummy who could sign understandably well.



Jane Wilk won plaudits for her role as mistress of ceremonies for the 1976 Miss Deaf America Pageant.

Houston Convention picture credits: MARCELLUS A. KLEBERG

Susan Davidoff New Miss Deaf America

Susan Harriet Davidoff of Silver Spring, Maryland, was crowned Miss Deaf America for 1976-1978 at the third Pageant held during the 33rd Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf in Houston, July 4-10, 1976. Miss Davidoff competed as Miss Deaf Maryland.

A graduate of the Universities of Illinois and Pittsburgh, the new Miss Deaf America is presently a teacher. Founder of a modern dance class for deaf children, Susan hopes to be a vocational and rehabilitation counselor. Fittingly enough, her talent presentation in Pageant competition was a modern dance number.

First runnerup in the 1976 Pageant was Carolyn Deloris McCaskill of Mobile, Alabama, competing as Miss Gallaudet. Tracy Lee Harris, Miss Deaf New Mexico of Albuquerque, was second runner-

up. She was also named Miss Congeniality by her 16 fellow contestants.

Cathy Jo Jones, Miss Deaf Texas from Bryan, was third runnerup.

Other entrants in the 1976 Pageant:

Miss Deaf California, Kathleen McHugh; Miss Deaf Kentucky, Eva Estelle Mitchell; Miss Deaf Minnesota, Delrene Peterson; Miss Deaf Nebraska, Iris Star Sandell; Miss Deaf New Jersey, Teresa McCall; Miss Deaf North Carolina, Beverly Allen; Miss NTID, Regina Russo; Miss Deaf Ohio, Dawn Watts; Miss Deaf Oregon, Marlis Turner; Miss Deaf South Carolina, Glenda McCary; Miss Deaf Tennessee, Dale Ella Hermon; Miss Deaf Washington, JoAnne Maureen Wood; Miss Deaf Wisconsin, Yvonne Michelle Olsen.

Phyllis Fletcher of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was director of the 1976 Pageant. Jane Wilk was mistress of ceremonies.

Lawyer-Client-Interpreter Confidentiality Tested

The National Center for Law and the Deaf has filed a friend of the court brief in Annapolis, Maryland, supporting the principle of the confidentiality of any communications between a lawyer and his deaf client made through an interpreter.

The case involves the interview of a deaf man with low language skills, and his lawyer, through an interpreter, concerning the circumstances surrounding the death of a Baltimore woman. The man was arrested for the murder, but was later released and the charges dropped. The interpreter, Mrs. Claire Gibson, was subsequently subpoenaed before the grand jury to testify about that interview and refused, citing the confidentiality of the information told through her to the attorney.

Mrs. Gibson, a registered interpreter, feels morally bound to respect the confidentiality of the testimony she transmitted. "If I (testify before the grand jury) I would be giving up the rights of every deaf person, and I just can't do that," Mrs. Gibson said.

The National Council for Law and the Deaf Legal director, Sy DuBow, stated that the interpreter is an indispensable communicational bridge between the lawyer and the client. The whole purpose of the attorney-client privilege would be destroyed if a deaf person could not freely communicate with his lawyer for fear of disclosure by the interpreter.

A decision in this case is expected later in the summer. There is currently a temporary restraining order blocking the request for the subpoena of Mrs. Gibson's testimony.

* * *

The National Center for Law and the Deaf filed comments this summer to the proposed HEW regulations to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The section maintains that any institu-

tion which receives Federal financial assistance of any kind cannot discriminate on the basis of handicaps.

In effect, the Center wanted to sensitize HEW to the specific needs of hearing impaired people, and to insure that the regulations be direct, fair and equitable, with accessible and effective grievance procedures.

Some of the points emphasized by the Center include the improvement of the minimal standards adopted by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for the removal of physical barriers to the handicapped. The standards are over 15 years old, and do not require such things as TTY's, complete visual warning systems and availability of building and directional maps, etc., which the hearing impaired person would need.

In addition, the Center maintains that there should be no exceptions, nor further delaying accommodations made to the recipients of Federal aid, but that consideration of the hardships of such recipients should occur only after the regulations are in effect and compliance is mandatory.

* * *

The Center announces the receipt of a grant of \$16,000 from the Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation of Washington, D.C. The grant for a clinical lawyer supervisor will enable the Center to expand and reach the increasing number of hearing impaired individuals in need of legal assistance in metropolitan Washington.

The National Center for Law and the Deaf, which first opened its doors as a legal services and counseling clinic providing free legal assistance to hearing impaired clients October 3, 1975, is the first and only legal center designed to meet the unique and special needs of the hearing impaired community. Almost 300 individual cases have been addressed in the short time the Center has been

Foronda Wins Velez Award

At Golden West College

John Herman Foronda, 20-year old liberal arts student from Santa Maria, California, was selected by his fellow Golden West College deaf students as their 1976 Joseph M. Velez Book Award winner.

The award, sponsored annually by the National Theatre of the Deaf, is in memory of the late Joe Velez, a much-beloved deaf stage performer. It is being presented this year at eight selected educational institutions for the deaf around the nation, to a student in recognition for excellence in the area of theater.

John has shown a deep interest in theater arts since junior high school days. He was active on the stage for four years at the California School for the Deaf at Riverside. After graduation he served as a volunteer teacher's aide at the Pachappa School in Riverside, where he worked with hearing impaired children in their plays.

Upon enrollment at Golden West College in the fall of 1975, he immediately joined Stewart Roger's Theatre of the Deaf class. That December he was the star of a delightful skit, "I Saw Mother Kissing Santa Claus," and this spring he specialized in four Lon Chaney pantomime acts, performing during the college's tenth anniversary commemoration program and later in the bicentennial show. He is scheduled to appear on Orange County television sometime during the summer.

Stewart Rogers, John's drama coach at GWC, has this to say about John's abilities: "John Foronda is a clever comic. His facial expressions range from childlike innocence to 'Phantom of the Opera' villainy. John has performed in every production staged by the hearing impaired actors this season. To each role he has brought new ideas to add to his many characters. He truly deserves this year's acting award."

John's older brother, Joe, has been involved in musicals at San Jose State University and has been hired to perform on the stage at Great America amusement park in Santa Clara.

After receiving his associate in arts degree, John plans to complete his education at Oregon College of Education and become a physical education instructor. - - Harry Tremaine.

operating.

For more information please contact the National Center for Law and the Deaf, 7th and Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. (TTY) 447-0445.

Deaf Woman Pilot Makes History

By ROBERT PAGEL

Have you ever wished that you could just fly off into the wild blue yonder and put your earthly cares behind you—at least for an hour or two—while being master of your own destiny?

Such is the everyday privilege of one deaf woman who has spent most of her life in a love affair with flying and owning her own plane. The plane is a 1967 four-place Cessna "Skyhawk," and the comely gal who owns and pilots it is Jean Hauser of Hartford, Wisconsin. And her relaxed way of going, plus the perennial smile on her face, are an indication of the tonic that flying apparently is for her. She has been flying 12 years and has more than 850 hours of flying time to her credit.

"Jeanie," as she is known to her many friends, is a 1948 graduate of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. Though the school yearbook that year stated her life's ambition as, "to become an aviatrix," her interest in flying began many years before that. She always had been entranced by planes and their pilots.

A 27-year employee of Briggs & Stratton at their automotive lock and key division in Milwaukee, Jean commutes the 28 miles each way daily in her Buick (also a "Skyhawk"), and often flies after getting home from work—especially during Daylight Saving Time.

The Hartford Airport, where she keeps her plane in a privately-owned hangar, is her home base. It is here that Jim Traggis presides over things and supervises service for Jean's plane, including the annual mechanical check-up required by the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA). Traggis is a congenial fellow, usually sporting an unlit cigar in his mouth. Though he has been at the Hartford Airport only three years, he had this to say about Jean: "She is an excellent pilot—we all love her." And it was very apparent the day we were there, judging from the hand waves and smiles.

Jean holds a Third Class Private Pilot's License. The "Third Class" means she must have a physical check-up every two years. She took her FAA examination in Milwaukee on May 12, 1965. At that time the FAA examiner told her that she was the first deaf person in Wisconsin to hold a pilot's license.

When she first started to move toward seeing her long-time dream of becoming an aviatrix materialize, Jean met up with many people who tried to discourage her, saying it would be impossible. However, there were a few who did give her encouragement. Among them were her mother, Marty Zivko, who at that time was manager of the Hart-



Jean Hauser seated in the cockpit at the controls of her plane.

ford Airport; and one or two other licensed pilots there. Incidentally, her mother, who passed away in 1974, eventually had so much faith in Jean's flying that she often flew with her daughter and preferred that mode of travel to the automobile, often flying with Jean to Park Forest, Illinois, where one of Jean's sisters lives.

So Jean went ahead and started taking flying lessons via pad and pencil from Zivko and Charles Lambert, a licensed pilot. This was a slow process but, like many things the deaf often do, it had a happy sequel. One day Jean and Charles landed at the West Bend (Wisconsin) Airport where they met Ed Emanuel, who was chief instructor for the West Bend Flying Service and FFA Pilot Examiner. It so happened that Emanuel knew the manual alphabet and some of the sign language, having picked them up while working with deaf friends in Waukegan, Illinois, some 20 years previously.

From that point on, Jean was Ed Emanuel's student, and the pad and pencil were no longer needed. To this day Ed and Jean are very close in matters related to flying and often fly with Mrs. Emanuel and others to northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan for skiing, golfing, pilot outings, fly-in breakfasts, etc. Emanuel likes to recall that it took him three years to beat Jean at golf. She used to be seen regularly at MDGA (Midwest Deaf Golfers Association) meets in the women's division, but in recent years has been

devoting more of her free time to flying.

Jean is extremely fortunate to have had a veteran pilot such as Ed Emanuel for her tutor. His qualifications speak for themselves: He has been flying for 30 years, 26 of them as an instructor; has over 18,000 hours flying time; worked six years with an aerial blight control service flying a Stearman open cockpit plane in dusting and spraying; and 18 years with the West Bend Flying Service. Additionally, he won the "Outstanding Workmanship Award" two years in a row for home-made small planes for acrobatics in the Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA), and is the only pilot in the world who can say that, since they have changed the rules. He also flies occasionally as extra help for Jim Traggis.

Asked if he had any second thoughts in the beginning about teaching Jean to fly, Emanuel said: "No. I was just delighted at the possibility of teaching her, since I hadn't used the sign language for quite a while, and I could see that she was very determined. We both felt it would be an interesting project."

Commenting further, he said that Jean was one of the easiest students he ever had to teach, and feels she is faster in thinking than many of her hearing counterparts. Basic fundamentals of flying and operation of the plane itself were no problem. About the only real difficulty was in teaching Jean the theory she needed to understand weather, navigation, etc., in order to pass the FAA written test. They both agree this was the hardest part.

Summing up, Emanuel said: "I wish I had more students like Jean. Her determination is an example from which other student pilots could truly benefit. I am proud of her. I would accept the challenge of teaching another deaf person, but would sit down and talk everything over first, since flying is more involved now."

(This writer, after spending the greater part of a day with Emanuel and Jean, thinks that Emanuel's dedication—both to flying and to Jean's continual improvement—has much to do with her success. He was more than happy to give up his day off so he could fly with Jean to Madison for an interview, after we missed him in Hartford the first time.)

Jean keeps her plane in immaculate condition and, though it is almost 10 years old, it could easily pass for brand-new. It has expensive radio equipment which she, of course, cannot use. Because of her inability to hear she is re-



Jean Hauser stands beside her gold-beige-and-white four-place Cessna "Skyhawk."

stricted to airports that are not radio-controlled. However, if previous arrangements are made by phone, giving approximate time of arrival and her plane type and number, she can land at some radio-controlled airports using a prearranged green light signal.

She likes to tell of the occasion several years ago when she was sent to Timmerman Field at Milwaukee to pick up a student pilot and take him back to Hartford. The landing there was made by the prearranged green light system. When the young man found out a deaf woman pilot was to fly him back to Hartford, he needed some convincing before he would believe it. That fellow is now a captain for United Airlines.

Another interesting experience Jean has had was ferrying new planes from the Cessna factory at Wichita, Kansas, back to Hartford. It was something she really enjoyed and, as far as she knows, she is the only deaf pilot to have done that.

Being deaf is a nuisance rather than a handicap, Jean feels. And she makes sure it interferes with her flying as little as possible. But she has many things going for her which help to make it all the more enjoyable: Another sister lives next door to her in Hartford and is usually available to make phone calls such as to get weather reports, have her plane readied for flight, call friends, etc. She is not tied down to marriage, thus being free to come and go as she pleases—and also spend as much time she pleases on her plane and flying. Being a member of the Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, she has the benefit of the many services that organization provides for its members. And she has many hearing friends in the flying fraternity who respect her for what she has done, and who go out of their way to help her.

A couple of these flying friends have been and are valued companions to Jean. One, Karen Lucht, was constant companion and co-pilot on flying trips

until she moved to Australia. Several years ago Karen and Jean made a coast-to-coast trip from Niagara Falls, New York, to Newport Beach, California, with stops along the way, using Jean's plane. Incidentally, Karen at one time was a faculty member in the Department of Communicative Disorders at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and was practicum supervisor for this writer's son David when he was a student there.

Jean's present flying companion is a young woman who also works at Briggs & Stratton in Milwaukee, and who just recently obtained her pilot's license. At the time this story was written, the two of them were completing plans for a two-week flying vacation trip to Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, the Grand Canyon and Las Vegas, using Jean's plane.

These hearing friends have indeed been useful to Jean in her flying, acting as her ears for operating her radio equipment in checking ahead for weather conditions, landing instructions, etc.

With such friends along, Jean is able to land at many more airports than if she were alone.

Apparently feeling that a demonstration ride was necessary, Jean took this writer and his wife on a 1½-hour flight to Milwaukee, West Bend (where we had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Emanuel), Fond du Lac and then back to Hartford. Bubbling with enthusiasm and confidence, she explained the use of many of the controls in the plane, and demonstrated her ability to recognize landmarks and navigational markers which are shown on her aeronautical maps. And all the while she was on constant alert for other planes. This being on the lookout for other aircraft is a prime requisite for ALL pilots, whether they can hear or not.

Upon arriving back at the Hartford Airport, Jean taxied up to the service area. When the service man appeared she gestured him from the cockpit with the familiar (to the deaf) sign of "y" to the lips and tilting the head back, indicating a drink, which in turn meant Jean wanted the plane refueled. The service man understood her immediately and proceeded to refuel the plane, after which she taxied back to her hangar and secured the plane with a winch.

Mention of instruments in a plane naturally leads up to the subject of instrument landings. Though Jean tries to do her flying in good weather (which any shrewd pilot will try to do), the weather does not always cooperate. She recalls a flight to Stevens Point several years ago, when the weather forecast called for light snow. Upon arriving at Stevens Point, Jean was confronted with a full-blown snow storm, but landed safely while depending on her instruments.

Jean knows there are other deaf pilots around the country, and would like to know more about them. Around five years ago FAA headquarters at



Jean Hauser and Ed Emanuel study an aeronautical chart while conversing with the manual alphabet and sign language.



Shown with Jean is Jim Traggis, fixed base operator at the Hartford, Wisconsin, airport.

Oklahoma City said there were 24 totally deaf and about 1700 hearing impaired pilots who were licensed. By now there probably are more of them.

After having so many years of employment at Brigg & Stratton, Jean was looking forward to retiring from her job at age 55. However, with inflation growing at its present rate, she says she probably could not do that and continue to fly at the same time. But she wants to continue flying as long as possible, any way it can be managed.

Truly, Jean Hauser leads an exciting life!

Dr. Kathryn Meadow Named KDES Director Of Research/Dissemination

Dr. Kathryn P. Meadow has been named as the first Director of Research and Dissemination for the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, assuming her new position this July. As director, Dr. Meadow will be responsible for implementing a coordinated program of research related to the needs and objectives of the school, as well as communicating KDES educational models and research findings to professionals in the field of education of the deaf and other interested individuals and groups.

A noted author, lecturer and educator, Dr. Meadow most recently served as the Research Director, Mental Health Services for the Deaf, at the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute; and as an Associate Adjunct Professor of Sociology, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco.

Dr. Meadow holds a B.A. from Denison University; a master's degree from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of California at Berkeley. Her dissertation was on "The Effect of Early Manual Communication and Family Climate on the Deaf Child's Development."

Hazards Of Deafness

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

440. You dine out one evening. You go to a high-class restaurant. You leave your car lights on. It is announced several times in the restaurant that your car lights are on. You hear not. You continue to eat heartily. You continue to drink merrily. You continue to joke wittily. You really enjoy yourself hour after hour until you go to your car and try to start it.

441. You are in a supermarket doing your weekly grocery shopping. You have a hundred dollars with which to try and fill your cart. You are studying different brands of pork and beans to try and stretch your dollars. A lady behind you says "Pardon me." She repeats it several times but you hold your ground better than even the Marines could have done. Then the lady gives your cart a mighty push, pushes by and you wonder why.—Mrs. Ruth Ludivico, Pittsburgh, Pa.

442. You pop popcorn. The popping stops. You are unaware of it. The popcorn burns. You burn, too, when you check on your popcorn and find out what has happened.

443. One day there is only one paper instead of two in front of your apartment. You assume that your neighbor has already picked up hers. When you get to work, you find that your neighbor has called your boss and accused you of a crime greater than the Great Train Robbery, that of stealing her paper. Needless to say, the paper boy left only one paper that morning. (This must be the way wars are started.)

444. A fellow worker asks for the time. You give it to him. He then asks someone else for the same information as if he had grave doubts about your information or that you are unable to tell time.

445. You are always observing and having your eyes take the place of your ears in many situations. It is a wonder you don't have more eye strain than you do. It is also a wonder that there are not more deaf-blind people than there are.

446. You are standing in the lobby at the airport. A porter wants to pass. He says, "Excuse me." You hear not. He finally realizes that you are deaf, pokes you and motions you to kindly move. This same thing happens at the grocery store, on the street, at home and in countless other places. You get poked more than Mohammed Ali pokes his opponents. However, there is one big difference. You keep coming back for more.

447. Your in-laws come to visit you. You leave them alone in the house when you go out on an errand. Some of your

deaf friends come to visit you. They open the front door and flash your living room light nearly scaring the living daylights out of your in-laws who are not accustomed to meeting people in this manner.

448. You are at the barber shop and jokes are being told. You, of course, understand none of them but you do see everyone laughing and know what is going on. You smile along with the people in the barber shop in order not to be a complete sour puss. In your mind you evaluate the jokes being told with those you know by the way people laugh. If there is a good laugh, you consider the joke on par with your Texas-George Washington joke. If the people laugh really hard, you consider the joke to be somewhat as funny as your "TWO's" joke. If people laugh until their sides burst, you conclude that the joke must be nearly as good as your "birds and bees" one. You have to think something. Why not this way?

449. You read a paper at a convention. People laugh at places in your talk unexpectedly. You do not know this, and read on.

450. You visit a hearing friend who has a TTY. Lucky you, you can call home. Unfortunately, when the phone rings, there is no flashing light. Your friend works and has to leave you at home. Your husband is going to call you at eleven. How will you know when the phone is ringing? You won't unless you place your hand on the phone and feel it ringing. Just hope that your husband calls you on time.

451. You are going to a football game. An announcer on the radio, as well as on television states repeatedly for people to stay away from the game unless they have tickets as it is a sellout. You don't have tickets and you spend four hours on a wild goose chase. And your wife wanted you to mow the lawn, too!

452. You are driving down an interstate. The word is out that it is blocked down the road and that all cars should use other roads or be in for a long wait. You continue down the interstate and take the long wait wishing all the while that someone could have told you.

453. You are trapped in a long road-block. You can't play your radio as you don't have one. It would not help even if you had one as you wouldn't be able to hear it. However, if you had a friend with you, he or she could help you kill time.

By Dr. Elaine Costello

The Center for Continuing Education
Gallaudet College

Fifth Annual Internship Program In Continuing And Community Education



1976 INTERNS—Top row, left to right: John Paul Laughlin, Wichita, Kansas; John Dunkin, Houston, Texas; Robert Bremer, Spartanburg, S.C. Center row: Norma Wells, St. Paul, Minn.; Leslie Anderson, Newark, Del.; Leon Curtis, Tucson, Ariz.; Glynn Whittemore, Houston, Texas; Elaine Costello, Internship Director; Willie Pugh Seattle, Wash.; Bottom row: Joe Rodriguez, Pueblo, Colo.; Neta McBride, Overland Park, Kansas; Liz Waggner, Denver, Colo.; Fanny Yeh, Landover Hills, MD.; Hank Cooper, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joseph D'Costa, Racine, Wis.

Fourteen interns celebrated the bi-centennial in the Nation's Capital in the midst of their training with the Gallaudet College Center for Continuing Education. They viewed the spectacular fireworks away from the hustle of downtown Washington, D.C., atop the incomplete Dorm IV on the Gallaudet College campus.

The Center for Continuing Education conducts annual summer internship programs for persons interested in gaining skills needed to establish continuing and community education programs for deaf persons, or to expand existing programs in their respective communities. This year's program was the fifth one conducted by the Center. It attracted interns with a variety of backgrounds. Four interns, Leon Curtis from Arizona State School for the Deaf and the Blind; Robert Bremer from the South Carolina School for the Deaf, Spartanburg; Liz Waggner from the State Department of Education in Denver; and Neta McBride from the Hearing Impaired Program at Johnson County Community College in Overland Park, Kansas, represented programs which received direct aid from the Center for the initiation and planning of continuing education programs in their service areas.

Four interns, Leslie Anderson from the Sterck School for the Hearing Impaired in Newark, Delaware; Joseph D'Costa from the Department of Health and Social Services in Racine, Wisconsin; Willie Pugh from Seattle Central Community College and Joe Rodriguez from Central High School in Pueblo, Colorado, had experience in teaching deaf adults in Adult Basic Education classes and were interested in expanding their programs to provide broader services.

Four other interns, Henry Cooper from Chattanooga State Technical Community College, John Dunkin from the Harris County Department of Education in Houston, Texas; John Paul Laughlin from the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Program in Wichita, Kansas; and Norma Wells from the Vocational-Technical Institute in St. Paul, Minnesota, were newly appointed to positions where they would be responsible for establishing or extending continuing education services.

The other two interns, Glynn Whittemore of Houston and Fanny Yeh, moving soon to Hawaii, were deaf themselves and wanted skills to establish programs for other deaf adults who were not gaining access to life-long learning opportunities.

The interns were exposed to four

weeks of intensive training including workshops, seminars, interviews, and field trips. A workshop in grantsmanship, taught by Ms. Eileen Paul, director of the Community Center for Community Change, was one of the most popular experiences for the interns. Psychology of deafness and sign language classes were offered to those interns with no experience in working with deaf adults. Several of the interns arranged interviews with the Congressmen from their states.

Success of the internship program will be measured by the effect on continuing education efforts for deaf adults that each intern has in his home area. From the enthusiastic participation of this year's group, the Center predicts large returns, in terms of expanded services, in the represented cities.

For more information about application to next summer's Internship Program, please contact:

Dr. Elaine Costello, Director, Curriculum Development and Research, Center for Continuing Education, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, 7th and Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Phone: (202) 447-0626.

POSITION AVAILABLE

Laboratory for Research in Language currently studying various aspects of American Sign Language is offering an opportunity for a deaf person to work as a Research Assistant. Seeking deaf person of deaf parents with good skills and fluency in American Sign Language (AMESLAN), with academic interests. If you already have a college degree, this position could lead to graduate studies in linguistics or psychology. Position available immediately. Salary negotiable.

Please send resume to: The Salk Institute, P. O. Box 1809, San Diego, CA 92112, Attn: K. Stuart.

Deaf Characters In Short Stories:

A Selective Bibliography II

By Mrs. Frederick Taylor, Archivist/Special Collections Librarian
Wallace Memorial Library, Rochester Institute of Technology

This bibliography of deaf characters in short stories is a continuation of an article that appeared in *THE DEAF AMERICAN*, May 1974. At that time, annotations were given for the stories which were immediately available in the Rochester area. Since then, access to the remaining stories has been made possible by purchase, or by inter-library loan. At the end of each citation, the name of the library holding the volume is given.

Also, since the first article was written, the 1969-1973 volume of the *Short Story Index* has been published by the H. W. Wilson Company. Annotations for these stories will appear in the near future.

This group of short stories could be analyzed from a literary point of view, but that was not the purpose of this study. We are interested in the portrayal of the deaf characters. Are they, and their problems, accurately depicted? Earlier writers often attributed magical powers to the deaf. With the possible exception of science fiction, more recent writers tend to describe the deaf more realistically, although not always quite accurately.

1. Arlen, Michael, "Smell in the Library," p 3-23, in: O'Brien, E. J., ed., *Best British Short Stories*, Houghton, 1923, University of Rochester.

This story also appeared in the volume *These Charming People*. Sir Anthony Poole and his brother Roger had been rivals all their lives, even to falling in love with the same girl. Later to show his brother that he could attract a girl who was "different," Sir A married a beautiful Creole girl who was "dumb."

A favorite trick of hers was to act as if she could hear what people were saying, and to watch their reactions. She was very observant, as are many deaf people. She perceived how her husband drove his brother to bankruptcy and suicide. With the same revolver, she shot him, leaving the acrid smell of the bullet in the library.

2. Babcock, Edwina Stanton, "Gargoyle," p 12-35, in: O'Brien, E. J., ed. *Best American Short Stories*, Houghton, 1920, State University, Geneseo.

This story first appeared in *Harpers Magazine*. Evelyn and John Strang were the owners of a large estate. When the gardener's wife gave birth to a deaf and dumb baby, they made a pet of the unfortunate child, nicknaming him Gargoyle. They believed he had mystic powers of understanding, a common be-

lief. This, together with the fact they had lost a little boy, made them very receptive to the idea. For a time, Gargoyle was supposed to have been miraculously cured by Dr. Milton. He was educated as a horticulturist, only to become deaf and dumb again. There are no miracle cures and the deaf have no supernatural powers.

3. Bellamy, Edward, "To Whom this May Come," p. 389-41. in: Bellamy, E. *Blind-man's World and Other Stories*, Houghton, 1898, Nazareth College.

The survivor of a shipwreck found himself among a strange race of people, on an island in the Indian Ocean. He tried speaking to them in many languages. As they did not answer him, he presumed they were "dumb" (and deaf). He then tried the manual alphabet, which caused much laughter. Finally one man spoke, with some difficulty, and explained they had lost their power of speech. However, they were all very adept at mind-reading. This is another example of an author portraying the handicapped as having extraordinary powers.

4. Bianki, Vitali, "Ears in a Bag," pp. 51-62, in: Bianki, V., *How I Wanted to Pour Salt on a Rabbit's Tail and Other Stories*, Braziller, 1967. Rochester Institute of Technology.

This collection of Russian folk tales was translated by Anne Terry White. Inotar was an old bear hunter, who had killed many beasts in his lifetime. One time, he woke a hibernating bear, but failed to shoot him. The bear disarmed the old man and struck him first on one ear and then on the other, breaking his eardrums. His skill in hunting then failed as he could no longer hear his dogs barking. Later, he made a large knapsack in which to carry his small grandson. He became his ears, and directed him on the hunt. Deafness can be caused by blows to the head or other accidents.

5. Bowen, Elizabeth, "Summer Night," pp. 288-329, in: Bowen, E. *Look At All Those Roses; Short Stories*, Knopf, 1941, Rochester Public Library.

This collection of stories portrayed the life and times of the English society. Because of the war, Justin Cavey spent his vacation visiting his deaf sister, Queenie, in Ireland instead of journeying to the continent. The things Queenie said seemed to come out of nowhere, but they were never quite off the mark. Although quite perceptive and observant as are many deaf, she seemed oblivious to the friction between her

brother and his friend, Robinson. Justin became quite impatient with him, at one point, thinking "he does not hear with his mind any more than she hears with her ears." However, Queenie appeared to be quite happy and content in her silent world.

6. Burke, Thomas, "Dumb Wife," pp. 77-92, in: Burke, T., *More Limehouse Nights*, Doran, 1921, Rochester Public Library.

The residents of the Limehouse district of London wondered why the woman with semi-oriental features often sat staring out the window. She was Moy Toon, who was born of an English mother and a Chinese father. Being a social outcast because of her mixed parentage, she was given only menial tasks to perform. After she married an older businessman, she went to great lengths to keep him from knowing she had an illegitimate son. When he discovered the truth, he threatened her with a knife; the shock of which struck her dumb (and deaf). Many early writers often incorrectly assumed that if a person were mute, he was also deaf.

7. Coppard, Alfred E., "Count Stefan," pp 13-83, in: Coppard, A. E. *Nixey's Harlequin*, Knopf, 1932. University of Rochester.

This short story contained several characters who were described at great length. One of them, Count Stefan, had become helpless as a child, and could not or would not speak. No doctor had been able to help him, so he tried psychoanalysis. Some people wondered if he were both deaf and dumb. His problem was never resolved nor clearly defined. This was not a good example of a deaf character, and should not have been included.

8. Fuller, Anna, "Aunt Betsy's Photographs," pp 1-27, in: Fuller, A., *Pratt's Portraits Sketched in a New England Suburb*, Putnam, 1897. Rochester Institute of Technology.

When Aunt Betsy was a small child, she fell down a flight of stairs, with the result that she became almost totally deaf. She lived with her domineering mother and never had any offers of marriage.

When she was well into her fifties, photography became popular. She enjoyed collecting pictures of her brothers' and sisters' families. She secretly had her portrait taken, so that she might exchange pictures with them. She postponed showing her picture for quite some time, believing she had deceived

her mother.

As happens many times with deaf people, she had misunderstood her mother's words and actions. She burdened herself with guilt unnecessarily.

9. Garrold, Richard P., "The Man's Hand," pp. 37-43, in: *Thinker's Digest, A Spoiled Priest and Other Stories*, Kennedy, 1950. Nazareth College.

This story, from a collection of Catholic short stories, was written in 1914. In the Tower of London, lived Peter, a mute little boy six years old. His father was a clerk who used the boy as a messenger to the unhappy prisoners there. His mother would shape the words slowly and Peter would try to do the same, but he could never speak.

One day, while catching rats with his friends, he saw the hands of a prisoner at the top of a pit. He handed the man a card explaining he could not speak. The man told him three religious tales which impressed him so much, that he prayed with increased fervor and was able to speak.

This story does not portray a deaf character and should not have been included.

10. Graves, Clotilde I., "Under the Electrics," pp. 60-68, in: Graves, C. I., *Off Sandy Hook and Other Stories*, Stokes, 1915. Ohio State University.

In this early English story, two chorus girls were described discussing their admirers. One of them, Daisy, thought she had made quite a conquest. One gentleman kept coming to her performances and would often follow her to the bus later. He never said anything, and true to the manners of the time, she did not start any conversations with him. One night he brought three girls with him to the show. When he used sign language with one of them, Daisy realized he was deaf. He married the girl who could communicate with him, which the largest percentage of deaf do. Daisy liked to believe she had lost a husband who would never have shouted at her or contradicted her.

11. Grusas, Juozas, "Fairer Than the Sun," pp. 141-150, in: *Zorbarskas, Stepas, Selected Lithuanian Short Stories*, Maryland Books, 1963. University of Colorado. University of North Carolina.

This story first appeared in a Lithuanian magazine in 1937. Adomas, a woodcutter, was profoundly deaf. He could hear the shouts and conversations of his co-workers only if they shouted directly into his ear. They told him he was ugly, and foolish for marrying a widow with children. One day he explained the oldest child thought he was "fairer than the sun." She was blind and very sympathetic to him.

The other woodsmen took advantage of him. One day, while they were clearing a forest, several trees fell on top of each other. By appealing to Adomas' pride, they persuaded him to finish felling the tree on the bottom. While doing

that, he was crushed to death.

This rustic tale is another example of the lack of understanding and tolerance many people have for the handicapped.

12. Hallet, Richard M., "Harbormaster," pp. 207-239, in: O'Brien, E. J., *Best American Short Stories*, 1921, Small, Maynard and Company, 1922. Rochester Public Library.

This story of Jethro Rackby, the harbormaster, first appeared in *Harpers Magazine*. After having been a confirmed bachelor for many years, Rackby succumbed to the wiles of the most popular girl in town, Caddie Sill. She died giving birth to a daughter, who was born deaf. He named the child "Day" and tried to teach her her letters, forming them with blue shells. He also tried to get her to imitate the motion of his lips. Like many parents of handicapped children, he longed for the day when she would speak. It was doubtful if she ever did, but Rackby was to be commended for communicating with her by whatever means possible.

13. Huneke, James G., "Spinner of Silence," pp. 315-323, in: Huneke, J. G., *Melomaniacs*, Scribner, 1902, Rochester Institute of Technology.

In a collection of short stories dealing with music musicians, the story of Belus, a very accomplished pianist, was included. Being a man of great paradoxes, he chose Zora as his wife although she was quite deaf and would never hear his music. He believed the ideal companion for a musician was one who could never hear him practice. As he would never permit her to attend any of his concerts, she felt very much left out, as many deaf people often do. However, one time she got into the concert hall without his knowing it. She wanted so much to share his world.

14. Kantor, MacKinley, "Joth Countryman Retires," pp. 12-18, in: Kantor, M., *Author's Choice; Forty Stories*, Coward-McCann, 1944. Rochester Public Library.

Joth Countryman played the fife in the local GAR drum corps for nearly 60 years. As he grew older, he became progressively deaf, which caused him to make many mistakes in his playing. The other members of the band felt that he should retire, but no one could bear

to suggest it to him. However, he finally realized he often played the wrong tune at the wrong time. The whole matter was resolved when some one offered to write out the program for him to follow. The deaf, very often, have to rely heavily on the printed word.

15. Kliewer, Warren, "The Sibyl," pp. 70-78, in: Kliewer, W., *The Violators: Short Stories*, Jones Co., 1964. Rochester Institute of Technology.

The early life of an isolated village in Manitoba, Canada, is described in this collection. The stories focus on the members of the German community who feared and mistrusted outsiders. Some of their fears were well-founded, as in the case of the stranger who expected to shoot someone coming in on the daily train. Also waiting in the station, at the same time, was Maria Becker. She was hoping that her brother would return from the outside world of Winnipeg. She had been unable to hear or speak since he left, a possible case of hysterical deafness.

16. Lamburn, Richmal C., "The Christmas Present," pp. 86-90, in: O'Brien, E. J., ed., *Best British Short Stories*, Houghton, 1922. Rochester Public Library.

In Mary Clay's family, deafness was believed to be hereditary. Her great-grandmother, grandmother and an aunt had all become very deaf at the age of 35. Each Christmas, the aunt invited Mary and her husband to spend the holiday with her.

Mary was a quiet person and noise bothered her. Her husband's loud voice often grated on her ears. One Christmas, when she was alone with her aunt for a few minutes, her aunt said she would like to give her a gift. She suggested that by pretending to be deaf, she could shut out any noise, and maybe her husband wouldn't talk so much. Were all those ladies really deaf, or just very clever?

17. Lyon, Harris M., "Empty Scope," pp. 106-120, in: Lyon, H. M., *Sardonics Sixteen Sketches*, Stuyvesant Press, 1909. Columbia University.

One synonym for "sardonics" is "bitter," and the stories in this collection describe many characters who had bitter experiences. One German immigrant couple, Anton and Katrina Grossheimer, were typical of the many who came to America at the turn of the century. They

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looked on America as the land of opportunity and eagerly migrated to a farm in the Midwest. Their lives soon became as barren as the land. Continual failure caused Anton to lose his mind. Katrina was left with their baby who was born dumb. Typical of the thinking of that time, the writer assumed that anyone who was dumb was also deaf. One is left with the feeling that Katrina was also defeated by her problems.

18. Meynell, Viola, "We Were Just Saying," pp. 159-167, in: O'Brien, E. J., ed., *Best British Short Stories*, Small, Maynard, 1924. University of Rochester.

When Laura Meryon came home from finishing school, she found her mother had taken in Bertha Coombe, a cousin who was deaf. Laura refused to believe the girl had limitations and did everything possible to include her in their conversations.

However, the mother felt the girl was becoming a burden and started to make arrangements for to live with another relative. Even when the mother insisted upon telling the story of how Bertha's deaf mother was inadvertently responsible for her father's death, Laura tried to act as if they "were just talking." Bertha probably knew something was wrong by their "body language."

19. Mikszath, Kalman, "Prakovszky, the Deaf Blacksmith," pp. 57-137, in: Mikszath, K., *Hungarian Short Stories* (19th and 20th centuries), Corvina, 1962, Columbia University.

This lengthy short story, 10 chapters in all, describes the life and customs of a poor village in Hungary, just before the Revolution of 1848. Numerous anecdotes and stories add to the main plot.

Prakovszky, the local blacksmith, had

been made profoundly deaf by the clang of the sledgehammer. The only way to converse with him was to shout. He could no longer hear the stories of the travelers who stopped to have their horses shod, and what he did hear he misunderstood. Like many others who became deaf gradually, he persisted in believing he was only a little hard of hearing.

When his only son shot himself, some distance away, Prakovszky was the only one to have heard the shot. This was explained as "a parent's heart can see further than the eye and hear better than the ear!"

20. Montague, Margaret P., "Cain, the Key," pp. 21-47, in: Montague, M. P., *Closed Doors; Studies of Deaf and Blind Children*, Houghton, 1915. New York State Library.

Phoebe West, who was blind, was very obedient when she was first enrolled in the Lomax School for Deaf and Blind Children. As time went on, her behavior grew worse and worse, resulting in being placed in isolation in a large upstairs room for punishment. Her teachers could not understand why she had changed so much, until she read aloud the story of Cain and Abel. She said she, too, wanted to be "let alone," to have some time to be by herself. In contrast, the deaf usually experience more isolation than they really want.

21. Montague, Margaret P., "Enchanted Princess," pp. 184-218, in: Montague, M. P., *Closed Doors; Studies of Deaf and Blind Children*, Houghton, 1934. Library of Congress. This story first appeared in the *Volta Review*, July 1916, and points up the old controversy of oralism versus manualism.

Little Mary Lewis was born deaf and had never gone to school. She was isolated from family and friends whose moving lips she could not understand.

When she was seven years old, one of the teachers from the school for the deaf and blind came to tell her mother about the school. She brought with her another little girl who was deaf. While she began to show Mary finger spelling and signs, she became very interested and excited.

Her joy knew no bounds when she met the other deaf children at the school. She quickly made friends and picked up signs. However, because she had a strong voice, she was assigned to the oral department, whose instructions she vigorously resisted. Later the superintendent's wife taught her to speak by letting her feel the vibrations of her throat.

22. Montague, Margaret P., "Little Sign for Friends," pp. 78-104, in: Montague, M. P., *Closed Doors; Studies of Deaf and Blind Children*, Houghton, 1915. New York State Library.

Christopher Adams was a deaf mute of nineteen who was sent to the Lomax School, years too late, with a mind long neglected. He was almost unteachable. His mother insisted upon keeping him home to protect him from strangers. His father had always wanted him to go to school, so when he heard that the state school could teach the deaf to speak, he persuaded her to let him go.

Christopher was very homesick and confused. Webster, a friendly little boy, did everything he could to communicate with him. He managed to teach him the sign for friend—two crossed fingers, but the other children plagued him so that he ran away. This story was a strong plea for the early education of the deaf.

23. Montague, Margaret P., "Marked for the Unexpected," pp. 155-183, in: Montague, M. P., *Closed Doors; Studies of Deaf and Blind Children*, Houghton, 1915. New York State Library.

Benjamin Adams was the younger brother of Christopher who came to the Lomax School too late. Not wishing to make the same mistake twice, his mother implored the superintendent to take charge of him.

Six-year-old Benny was a very curious child, wanting to explore everything in his environment. This usually meant tasting the most unlikely things. One time, he became very ill after tasting wood alcohol.

Like many other state schools, at the time, Lomax had no doctor to visit the school regularly. School board members were political appointees who had little genuine interest in the welfare of the pupils. After the true condition of Benny's hearing and sight became known, a doctor was appointed to the staff. This story was a strong plea for expert medical care and diagnosis of the handicapped.

24. Pentecost, Hugh, "A Kind of Murder," pp. 66-74, in: Queen, Ellery,

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Queen's Mystery #18, Random House, 1962. State University at Geneseo, New York.

Mr. Silas Warren came to replace the science teacher at the Morgan Military Academy. The students in the study hall quickly discovered his deafness and took advantage of him. After the sadistic boxing coach humiliated him very badly, he decided to leave. When he saved the school mascot, Mr. Warren became a hero for a short time. With one of the boys helping him to maintain order, he decided to stay on. But when the boy succumbed to the unsympathetic pressures of his peers, he found he could no longer be dependent upon him. This story points up the complete lack of understanding that many people have for the deaf and their problems.

25. Seabright, Idris, "Listening Child," pp. 82-93, in: Boucher, Anthony, ed., *Best From Fantasy and Science Fiction*, Little, 1952. Library of Congress.

When Timmy Dean was one year old, he had scarlet fever which left him deaf. Timmy became good friends with Mr. Edwin Hopler, who was one of his grandmother's boarders. Several times, Mr. Hopler noticed the little boy appeared to be hearing something, usually just before an accident or an illness would strike. The theme of the deaf having supernatural powers reoccurs in this tale of science fiction.

26. Stafford, Jean, "Beatrice Trueblood's story," pp. 385-405, in: Stafford, J., *Collected Stories*, Farrar, Straus, 1969. Rochester Institute of Technology.

Beatrice Trueblood became deaf quite suddenly shortly before she was to marry for the second time. Marten ten Brink, to whom she was engaged, had become quite cantankerous. During a quarrel, she told him she "wouldn't hear another word."

Having had a very unhappy childhood and an unfortunate early marriage, she often wished she could shut out all unpleasant words and sounds. This could have been a case of psychogenic deafness as she did respond to psychiatric help. 27. Toman, Walter, "At the Dances of the Deaf Mutes," pp. 41-45, in: Toman, W., *A Kindly Contagion*, Bobbs Merrill, 1959. University of Minnesota.

This brief story is from a collection of German short stories, which describe how contagious acts of friendship can be.

A group of deaf people wanted very much to dance, but had great difficulty in receiving any vibrations from the band. When a blind girl was invited to one of the dances she clapped her hands in time to the music. When the deaf imitated her, they found it was much easier to dance.

Soon other blind people joined the group and danced with the deaf. The blind would be the ears and the deaf the eyes for each pair.

Many of them became good friends, and a few of the blind learned some signs. However, each married one of their "own kind." It is an established fact that the greatest percentage of the

Book Review:

Noise—Blamed For Increasing Deafness

NOISE: The Unwanted Sound, by David M. Lipscomb, M.D. 330 pp. Nelson-Hall Co., 325 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60606. \$15.

Paradoxically, while modern medical science has developed potent drugs for ear diseases and infection, noise in modern life has resulted in an epidemic-like toll of hearing disorders and deafness, and the grim tragedy is that most of them are incurable. Ten million Americans of all ages already have noise-damaged ears. (The HEW Task Force puts the number at 14.5 million.) Strict noise controls must be sought as part of the price the nation has to pay for better health.

These are among the facts and warnings given loud emphasis in Dr. David M. Lipscomb's new book. He isn't pressing the panic button impulsively but writes from long experience as an international authority on the study of noise and professor in the department of audiology and speech pathology at the University of Tennessee.

The effects of din on the economy are staggering. Noise in industrial plants causes \$4 billion annual loss from accidents, turnover, fatigue, and absenteeism. The Veterans Administration pays out millions of dollars a year in disability benefits to veterans and former military personnel whose hearing became eroded while in the service.

The noise levels in cities have jumped tenfold in 20 years, and the suburbs are no better off as they catch up with the noise pollution.

Noise also results in nervousness, tension, stress and, when carried to excess, exerts a severe psychological impact on the human system. Laboratory

deaf marry other deaf although they may have many hearing friends.

28. Wapole, Hugh, "Oldest Talland," pp. 163-179, in: Walpole, H., *All Soul's Night; A Book of Stories*, Doubleday, 1933. Rochester Public Library.

Mrs. Comber, wife of the headmaster, had little to occupy her time in the remote little town of Rafiel, England. She began poking into the affairs of one of the local families, when she accidentally bumped into little Annie Talland. She took her home to assure her relatives that she was not hurt. At that time, she met old Mrs. Talland, the family matriarch, who was over 90 years old. She still ruled the family with an iron hand, in spite of the fact she could no longer speak.

This is an incorrect example of a story containing a deaf character. Evidently, the compiler made the common mistake as many other people have done, of equating mutism with deafness.

29. Woodward, Gordon, "Edge of Sound,"

rats came down with duodenal stress ulcers from prolonged sound.

As a physician, Dr. Lipscomb is up in arms over the harmful consequences of din to health, and proposes various steps for noise abatement and hearing conservation too. He makes a convincing case for remedial legislation and self-regulation on the part of industry and business in meeting the noise hazard. Congress has attempted to face the matter squarely, at least for a promising start. The 1969 revision of the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Acts provides for the maximum noise allowable in plants as a factor of duration of exposure. However, this applies only to firms having Federal contracts in the total of \$10,000 or more annually. Dr. Lipscomb would like to see this requirement extended to the rest of industry.

The author predicts that the house of tomorrow will be built of absorbent material and be equipped with a noise meter to monitor decibels within a tolerable volume, and that home appliances will be hushed to a whisper.

In sum, the book gives a better understanding of the logic behind the campaign for noise reduction and also tells how we can do our part for a quieter—and better—future.

By the way, don't honk your auto horn unless absolutely necessary—Robert Swain.



pp. 211-226, in: *New Voices (2): American Writing Today*, Hendricks House, 1955, Rochester Public Library.

Ronnie, nearly 11 years old, was deaf, but was able to lipread the few people who took time to talk to him. He had a few friends, a father who didn't understand him at all, a mother who took all the blame for his condition and a teenage hearing brother who was the family favorite.

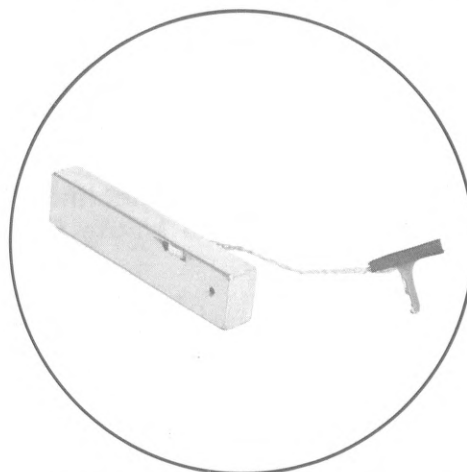
The neighborhood children taunted him, and he spent much time day dreaming. A favorite dream was of flying, and one day he went up on the roof. Several attempts were made to rescue him, but he either jumped or fell to the ground.

The adjustment of parents to an exceptional child is difficult at best, but is vital to the child's development. Counseling in dealing with problems of guilt, shame and frustration can now be obtained from parent organizations, special schools and speech and hearing centers.

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IRS TTY Taxpayer Assistance To Be Continued

Nationwide Internal Revenue Service taxpayer assistance via toll-free teletypewriter setups will be continued, as the outcome of a two-day conference held in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 22-23, 1976. Feasibility studies by the national IRS office and present regional TTY stations will be conducted over the next year in order to come up with recommendations for future action.

TTY taxpayer assistance was inaugurated last January with installations in IRS offices in Hartford, Connecticut; Bailey's Crossing, Virginia; Greensboro, North Carolina; Indianapolis, Indiana; Austin, Texas; Denver, Colorado; and Los Angeles, California.

Host to the conference was the Indianapolis District, which has taken the lead in providing assistance to hearing impaired taxpayers in its nine-state coverage. In all likelihood, Indianapolis will be the site of a follow-up meeting in 1977.

Participants in the conference:
James Caldwell, Director, Indianapolis

District.

James Christopher, Chief, Taxpayer Service Division, Indianapolis District.

Carolyn Leonard, Assistant Director, Taxpayer Service Division, National Office.

Anna Wurtenberg, Public Affairs, National Office.

Jerry Bass, Interpreter, Indiana Association for the Deaf.

Richard Nicolai, Representative, Indiana Association for the Deaf.

Conrad Clapper, Assistant Director, Indianapolis District.

Thomas Beam, Management Assistant, Taxpayer Service Division, Indianapolis District.

Jean Person, Taxpayer Service, National Office.

Gordon MacDonald, Facilities Management, National Office.

Jess M. Smith, Editor, The Deaf American, Immediate Past President, National Association for the Deaf.

Gwen Brent, Representative, Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

Bernie Barella, Office of the ARC-ACTS, Central Region.

Joe Huser, Office of the ARC-ACTS, Central Region.

Art Kibbie, Office of the ARC-ACTS, Southeast Region.

Bea Ladner, Taxpayer Service, Western Region.

Pat Orbin, Taxpayer Service, Mid-Atlantic Region.

James Deneen, Facilities Management Office, Indianapolis District.

Bob Norris, Public Affairs, Central Region.

Vic Billington, Office of the ARC-ACTS, Central Region.

Roger Gray, Facilities Management Office, Central Region.

Carol Kinsman, Taxpayer Service, North-Atlantic Region.

Ken Gibson, Office of the ARC-ACTS, Midwest Region.

Bob Branson, Public Affairs, Indianapolis District.

James Manuszak, Administrative Intern, Indianapolis District.

Delegate Selection Guidelines Announced For 1977 White House Conference

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals has announced the guidelines for delegate selection. Scheduled for late May 1977 in Washington, D.C., the Conference will be attended by 672 state delegates. The guidelines call for 50 percent to be disabled individuals, 25 percent to be parents or guardians of handicapped individuals and the remaining 25 percent to include service providers, professionals, state representatives, and representatives from business, industry and labor.

Jack F. Smith, Executive Director of the Conference, noted, "The National Planning and Advisory Council of the Conference feels the percentages not only give the handicapped themselves a voice in their own destiny, but also provide meaningful input on behalf of those mentally and physically handicapped individuals who cannot represent themselves."

The number of delegates allowed each state is based on existing Federal money-grant formulas regarding population and

per capita income. As figured by these formulas, 23 states will have 8 delegates, 10 states will have 12, and 23 states, 16 delegates.

The delegates would either be elected at a state conference or named by a panel that would include state directors, representatives of handicapped organizations and at least 50 percent handicapped individuals. Also, each state and territory will be entitled to select an equal number of alternates as delegates. Alternates may attend the conference as observers or as voting delegates if an official delegate is unable to attend.

In addition, invited as observers to the Conference will be representatives of national provider organizations, members of Congress or their appointees, representatives of business and industry as well as international guests.

The guidelines, including number of delegates, were sent to the governors of every state and territory and to state White House Conference directors, 47 of whom are disabled individuals.

Notice To RID Members

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf members who wish to continue receiving THE DEAF AMERICAN after the July-August 1976 issue should send subscriptions to the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Until September 1, the yearly rate will be \$5.00. After that date, an increase will be in effect, \$6.00 per year. (See the Editor's Page in this issue.)

Verbo-Tonal Conference Scheduled

On September 27-28, 1976, the University of Tennessee will host a two-day conference on the Verbo-tonal Method. The conference is designed for persons interested in developing the aural speech perception and speech production of hearing impaired children and adults.

Topics include: body movements, rhythmical stimulation, developing suprasegmental speech patterns, vibratory input, optimal field of hearing, filtered speech testing, tonality testing, hearing aid placement, Suvag equipment, etc. Therapy procedures will be demonstrated with children. Audiologists, speech pathologists, teachers of the deaf, speech educators, classroom teachers, supervisors, administrators, and researchers will attend.

The conference is sponsored by the Department of Audiology and Speech Pathology through the Division of Continuing Education, Department of Conferences and Institutes. Write for information from: The Department of Conferences and Institutes, 432 Communications and Extension Building, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916.



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Huberta Wolf Schroedel: Job-Hunter

By RUTH BROWN

Certain experiences have made Huberta Wolf Schroedel a more humane person. She has known what it is like to be a motherless child, to be out of a job far from home and family and to be poor enough to live on canned corned beef hash three times a week for months as a graduate student.

She didn't plan things that way, but these experiences have perhaps equipped her better to be a job developer and teacher today at the Work/Study Program for language and hearing impaired adolescents sponsored by New York City's Board of Education. Recent budget and staff cuts due to New York City's financial crisis have endangered the continuance of this program, but as long as it continues, it is an attempt to bridge the gap between high school and the world of jobs for the handicapped teenager who can't or won't go on to college.

What does a job developer do? you may ask. Job-hunting, of course, but not in the haphazard, amateurish way most people do when unexpectedly caught out of a job. A job developer gives clients personal, family and vocational counseling. Clients are taught how to apply for unemployment benefits, fill out job applications and handle job interviews. Employers are contacted about job openings, and later queried about their satisfaction with the clients placed with them. Casework is done through United Fund, city and state agencies.

A great deal of thought, time and energy is involved. Huberta, who has congenital sensorineural deafness, has two colleagues with normal hearing to do the vast amount of telephoning required, and she herself does a great deal of leg-work, visiting clients at their jobs to iron out any problems or complaints they may have. That she has been successful in placing clients at jobs they and their employers are satisfied with is testified to in part by the placement of 80 clients at the First National City Bank, LaGuardia Community College and other work locations during 1974.

Huberta's preparation for her career started early in her life. After attending St. Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo, New York, she obtained her bachelor's degree in sociology at Rosary Hill College in the same city. While she was a student there, she met a sociology professor who was "a powerful influence in discussions about career planning." He helped crystallize her desire to work in a helping field, and with people. He made her see that the study of sociology could lead to many different types of jobs and work, even within the field of deafness.

Given her position within her family and the kind of family Huberta had, perhaps she was naturally destined to always



Huberta Wolf Schroedel

help other people. She was the eldest and only deaf child in the family of five girls and one boy. Because of her 110 dB hearing loss, she did not begin to talk until the age of seven years, and that same year her mother died. Eventually one grandmother and two aunts helped her father take over the management of the family, and because these women were professionally employed, they greatly affected Huberta's career aspirations. Today one of Huberta's sisters is a teacher of the deaf in Alaska, and another sister is a liaison nurse between doctors and deaf students at NTID.

After Huberta was graduated from Rosary Hill College, she could not find a job in Buffalo. "In my opinion," says Huberta, "even today the small town or small city is not ready to accept deaf professional women other than teachers." She finally decided to accept a fellowship for graduate study at the University of Arizona. If she could not find work, she reasoned, she could at least learn more and at the same time see another part of the country.

After she had earned her master's degree at Arizona, she returned east to serve as a counselor at Rockland State Hospital near New York City. Rockland has a special ward for mentally ill deaf patients, staffed by professional workers trained to work with deaf people. Later she worked at Fountain House, a halfway house established in midtown Manhattan to serve deaf patients.

She also became an advisor to the Metropolitan New York City chapter of the Junior NAD, and she is especially proud of the greater involvement of hearing parents in chapter activities during the last three years. She is also the teacher in charge of the evening program in remedial English and math at the

New York Society for the Deaf, a position she retains to this day. Huberta serves as co-chairperson of the New York City chapter committee on problems of hearing impaired people within the National Association of Social Workers. She was certified by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf as a qualified interpreter in reverse interpreting in 1974.

Sometime after she came to Fun City, she was introduced to a tall, lanky fellow who reminds some people of Abraham Lincoln—John Schroedel, a deaf graduate of Gallaudet, presently writing his doctoral dissertation at New York University. They were wed in an uniquely personal multi-religious ceremony within a Catholic framework at New York University's interfaith chapel. As they walked across Washington Square Park, accompanied by a procession of guitarists serenading "Let the Sunshine In" and guests to the reception at the NYU faculty club, a man shouted to the bridal couple, "Are you Hungarian?" A photograph taken by an United Press International photographer appeared in newspapers the next day. Although the Schroedels have now been married five years, they will never forget their wedding day. "I seemed to be the only one who yawned at my wedding," Huberta humorously recalls. "I was so tired from the six months' preparation it entailed."

"My marriage has offered me an additional opportunity for personal growth," Huberta continues. "John has always encouraged me to work toward my personal objective of becoming a better professional person. He influenced me to return to school for more courses. And it's true that when one returns to school, one better appreciates what one is learning. One learns to use professional knowledge to gain perspective toward people and one's work. Training is so important to help young professionals grow more effectively. Besides, I feel that I have an obligation to keep up with John, to keep my marriage alive and stimulating. And yes, I do feel that marriage and a professional career can be combined."

Huberta came to the Work/Study Program as a teacher in 1972. She became the first deaf woman and first deaf teacher using total communication to obtain a regular teaching license in New York City. Her present supervisory teaching duties involve her with trainees and interns in deaf education and counseling who during an academic year teach mornings and are sent to agencies afternoons to learn firsthand about community resources for deaf people. In addition, Huberta has given a number of professional presentations. One was a panel discussion on vocational adjustment at New York City Community Col-

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON



Huberta and John Schroedel

lege for deaf students enrolled in a data processing course. She has taken courses in counseling at the American Institute of Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis.

Her philosophy on providing counseling can be summed up in her own words as thus: "I don't believe a person should be persuaded into counseling. He should want it, and come and ask for it of his own accord. Then you can offer counseling and wait to see whether it is accepted. Since many stresses come from the environment in which the client lives, one of the most important contributions a counselor can make is to change the environment. At any rate, if a person asks for help, one should be consistent in giving it. Deaf professionals are often preferred in group work involving sensitive areas of personal and family adjustment, as deaf clients feel freer to ask more intimate questions of another person who is deaf like themselves rather than hearing."

A recognized need exists for counselors in the field of deafness at all levels, Huberta feels, and schools for the deaf are expanding their family counseling and job placement services. A counselor, in addition to a college degree, should possess the following personal qualities: flexibility, discretion, empathy, patience and tolerance. Above all, she/he should like and respect people. "I admit the Irish side of my family has helped me enjoy people and to be a good mixer," Huberta says.

During the course of this interview at the Schroedels' uptown Manhattan apartment, our conversation turned to a discussion of the status of the deaf professional woman. Huberta had just attended a special conference on women and deafness at Gallaudet in March. The

conference was held to coincide with International Women's Year, and nearly 50 women attended the two-day meeting. Huberta especially enjoyed its sensitivity training sessions, and also recommends Maxwell Maltz' book, *Psycho-Cybernetics*.

Furthermore, she feels that while deaf women cannot and should not stop developing after marriage, they ought to encourage each other's efforts more than they presently do. In turn, "deaf professional women have to be careful that they are not taken for aggressive persons, rather, that they are simply being assertive." Huberta herself looks ahead to the possibility of taking on an administrative post. "I've found that I enjoy supervisory work, and I'd like to see more flexibility and imagination used in handling the problems of deaf people rather than stereotyping them with 'deaf characteristics' and limited job classifications." We think that Huberta Wolf Schroedel by her own example easily defies such rigid categorization.

Smith Resigns From Law Center

Linwood Smith has resigned as program coordinator of the National Center for Law and the Deaf. Mr. Smith has rejoined the Mental Health Program for the Deaf at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Citing a desire to re-enter the special education field. Mr. Smith has accepted a position as educational therapist at the hospital. He can be contacted at:

Linwood Smith, Educational Therapist
Mental Health Program for the Deaf
Hoffman Division
St. Elizabeth's Hospital
Washington, D.C. 20032

GERMANY: The magazine *Bild* asked readers to select a Man of the Year from a list of persons, including two well-known soccer players and a Nobel Prize winner. A deaf hero, Rainer Zott, received the largest part of the readers' votes. Second place went to the Nobel Prize winner. Zott became known for his heroic attempt to save deaf adults from an avalanche near the winter cottage owned by the deaf, previously reported in my column. He has also received a gold medal from the state president. His reaction to such honors was "I only did my duty!"

INDIA: The October-November issue of *Mook-Dhwani* was dedicated to women in the observance of 1975 as the International Women's Year. The Multipurpose Training Centre for the Deaf added a new department, National Clothing Institute for Deaf Women.

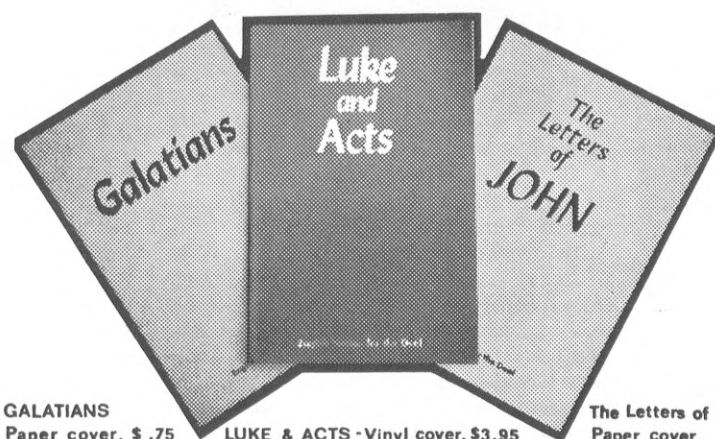
The Extra Ordinary Congress of the All India Federation of the Deaf was held last October in New Dehli. Kumari Surrendar Saini was elected president. This woman (hearing) is a social worker. Dr. D. K. Nandy, who received a honorary degree at Gallaudet College, was re-elected general secretary. The 5th Congress will be held in 1979 but its location has not been determined.

NORWAY: The government officials and the Lions Club have agreed to do something for the deaf-blind. The government will first take a census of deaf-blind persons in Norway and will then plan schools, health services, etc., to meet their needs. The Lions Club will raise funds to help the deaf-blind.

NETHERLANDS: After two years' work, the Dutch psychologist Johann Von Mierlo constructed a very small typewriter (5' x 3 1/4") in cooperation with Japanese electronic technicians. It can be worn on the arm like a watch. It is supposed to be used by the deaf in communicating with those not familiar with the sign language or unable to understand their speech. It was tested among deaf children at the famous oral St. Michielsgestel-school for the deaf and it was claimed that the testing gave successful results. It weighs only 325 grams and uses paper for typing. If it is on sale, its price will probably be about \$200. (*Døves Tidsskrift*, No. 8, Vol. 57, p. 10)

DENMARK: Annelise Harboe, the best-known and most faithful social worker in Denmark, received a WFD Honorary Medal last February. She was a daughter of a leading deaf figure in Denmark, Viggo Chr. Hansen and lived and worked among the deaf for many years. She was also a highly skilled interpreter.

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1 JOHN 4, 5

says, "I believe that Jesus is the Son of God", then God lives in that person. And that person lives in God. ¹⁶And ¹⁶so we know the love that God has for us. And we trust that love.

God is love. The person who lives in love lives in God. And God lives in that person. ¹⁷Love is made perfect in ¹⁷

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New York University Alumni Attend Tenth Anniversary Conference

While most Americans are celebrating the nation's 200th anniversary New York University's Deafness Research & Training Center also held a celebration of its own—a tenth anniversary conference. Since the establishment of the Deafness Center in 1966, 213 people have completed graduate programs. Many of these former students returned to the University to meet with current students and staff for a two-day conference. The participants were so enthusiastic about the program that the conference will become an annual affair.

Both former and current students helped plan the kinds of programs that would be most meaningful to them. A primary goal was to get together—to renew old friendships and to share new experiences. Another goal was to discuss current issues and recent developments in the field of deafness. Participants chose the areas in which they were most interested and the conference themes were built around these topics.

The gala events began with an open house and social hour in the Berger Room at the Deafness Center. The Berger Room is named in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Berger, whose estate provides the funds for the Deaf Scholars Program which provides interpreting and other services for deaf students. Former students reminisced about the past, while current students learned about what was happening in the field and where jobs are available. After the open house everyone gathered at a near-



Graduates and guests watch as Janet Acevedo interprets in sign language the messages of speakers at commencement ceremonies.

by Greenwich Village restaurant for a festive dinner.

Dr. Jerome D. Schein, Director of the Deafness Center, opened the conference the following morning by discussing exciting new projects at the Deafness Center. He called on other staff members to relate developments in their departments and to discuss the growth of the Deafness Center's training and re-

search programs. Dr. Alan Stewart, Director of Research at the Deafness Center, presented research issues and findings in the area of visual processing and described their implications for communication in the education and rehabilitation of deaf people.

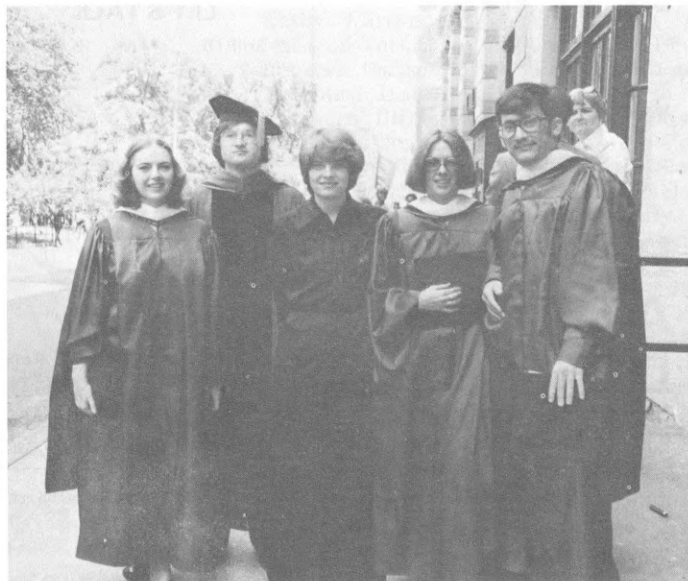
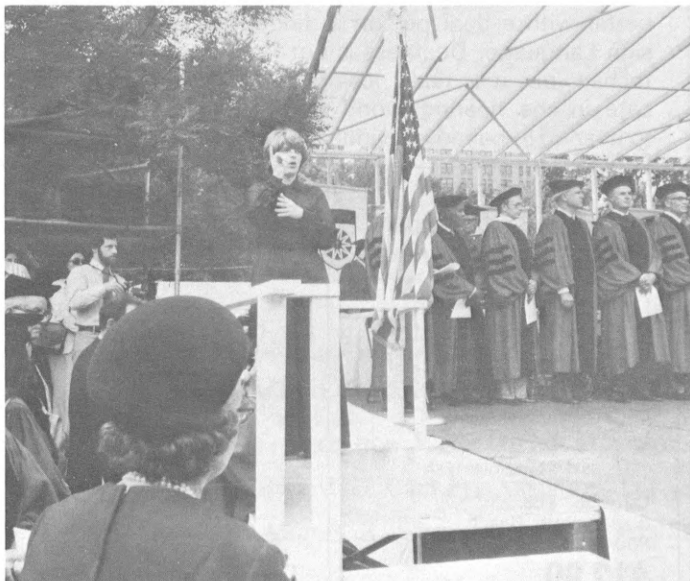
After a buffet luncheon which provided more opportunity to share ideas, the participants divided into five groups



Left: Georgia Malitz, Joann Lunch, Jan Nonig, Rosalie Orinstein, Samuel Honigman and Dr. Doris Neiman view a videotape on "Working with Parents." Right: Tom Federlin, Sister Joan Mary Flinn, Eugene Levine, Judy Ruderman, Dan Langholtz, Liz Cooke and Julie Wilkinson learn about the Model State Plan during the conference workshops conducted by New York University Deafness Research & Training Center.



Left: During one of the conference workshops, Kitty Dunne interprets as Barbara Nies, Juana Rodriguez and Janet Kean listen to the discussion on "Recent Developments in Communication for Deaf People." Right: Francie Naiman, Michael Keisman and Alan Zamochnick participate in the workshop on the same subject.



Left: Janet Acevedo interprets for the deaf graduates during New York University's commencement exercises in Washington Square Park. Right: Some graduates of the Deafness Center include Nancy Gentile, Dr. Frank Bowe, Janet Acevedo (interpreter), Sarah Young and Danny Langholtz.

for the afternoon workshop sessions. Workshops were held on: "Telecommunications," "Working With Parents," "Implementing the Model State Plan and Community-Based Service Delivery Model," "Recent Developments in Education: Mainstreaming" and "Recent Developments in Communication with Deaf People."

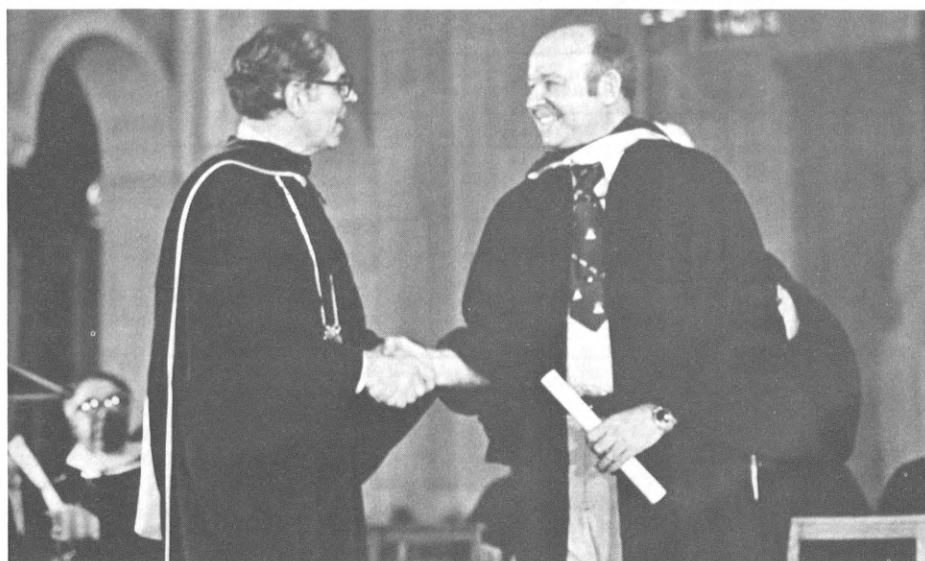
Participants were reluctant to say goodbye at the end of the day and expressed desire to have another reunion next year. Consequently, the Deafness Center plans to make the conference an annual event. Each conference will be held at the end of the spring semester so that current students will still be in New York and able to attend.

Two weeks following the anniversary conference, many of the current stu-

dents became alumni as they marched into Washington Square Park for the 1976 commencement exercises. A special feature was added to the official ceremonies for the first time—Janet Acevedo of the Deafness Center stood on the stage with New York University dignitaries and signed the entire ceremony. Ms. Acevedo, with grace and charm, interpreted the spoken message to the deaf graduates, their families and friends. The graduates, guests and passersby watched in awe as the language of signs carried the silent message to the eyes of deaf people. One of the deans of New York University's School of Education, Health, Nursing and Arts Professions, Dean Arnold Spinner, sent Ms. Acevedo a personal letter of thanks for her contribution to the graduation program.



Mary Ellen Tracy and Sister Mary Finn enjoy coffee during the informal luncheon at the NYU conference.



GALLAUDET COLLEGE HONORS HOLCOMB—At Gallaudet College's 1976 commencement, President Edward C. Merrill presented Roy K. Holcomb an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Future NAD Conventions

1978—Rochester, N. Y.

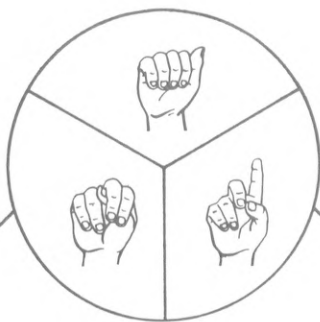
1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

1982—St. Louis, Mo.

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COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director

Edward C. Carney, Assistant Director

Angela K. Thames, Adm. Assistant

CIA Establishes Lines Of Communication With NAD

Recent news stories would have you believe that the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States Government is hard to talk to or with. You can't prove it by us!

As a follow-up to contact originating with the personnel training unit of the CIA, the NAD/CSP conducted a week-long intensive training workshop in Ameslan for a class of six employees May 17-21. Taught by Ed Carney, assistant Director of the Communicative Skills Program, the participants proved to be of superior intellect and evidenced an amazing ability to absorb the nuances of Ameslan. Not only were they fingerspelling with considerable fluency within a short span of time but also successfully handled a massive outpouring of in excess of 300 signs in a week.

To be sure, nobody possibly can learn any language in such a short period of time; however, a large percentage of the vocabulary presented to them originated with lists of words compiled by the students. They had been requested to indicate the specific technical terminology as well as conversational vocabu-

lary they best could make use of in their daily encounters with fellow employees who have impaired hearing. Exact information of any nature regarding this agency is hard to come by, but we were able to determine that there are seven deaf persons employed in a variety of jobs including typist, key punch operator and computer programmer. We like to believe there is at least one secret agent, also, but were unable to verify this.

Our readers may be interested in knowing that everything you may have heard regarding tight security measures at the CIA is true. Visitors must be accompanied at all times while on the premises . . . and that includes going from one room to another to get coffee, or to the rest room or even to get a drink of water from a fountain in the hall!

An evaluation of the course will be made by the CIA training unit. There is a possibility that additional and in-depth instructional courses may be set up at a later time.

Connecticut Seminar For Teachers

Teachers of advanced classes in sign language attended a workshop in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 5, 1976. Co-sponsored by the Connecticut Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired, and the Sign Language Instructors Pool, the seminar's featured speaker was Terrence J. O'Rourke, director, NAD/CSP.

Mr. O'Rourke described the various activities of the Communicative Skills Program in general and delineated specifics relevant to SIGN, the new CSP-sponsored Sign Instructors Guidance Network. In addition to outlining the basic objectives of SIGN and explaining the program and plans for evaluation and certification of teachers of sign language at

the workshop held in conjunction with the biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf Houston, Mr. O'Rourke focused on a specific topic, "What It Takes To Be Certified."

Other well-received parts of the program included a demonstration of methods of teaching ASL by Jonnie Duncan, veteran instructor in manual communication and interpreter, demonstration of equipment and materials which may be used effectively in teaching sign language and a lengthy "rap" session devoted to problems of teaching and what could and/or should be done about instructors with less than adequate credentials.

Trainees and the programs which they represented included Doug Bullard and Carolyn Whitcher from the Oregon Col-

lege of Education, Will Stewart from Gallaudet College, Frank Caccamise, Kathy Warren and Paul Menkis of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rebecca Carlson of St. Paul Vocational Technical Institute, Joe Sendelbaugh of Northern Illinois University, Ruth Roberts from Crossroads Rehabilitation Center, Larry Fleischer of California State University, Northridge, Jeanne Sielaff and Betty Lawson of the University of Tennessee, Martha Goodrich of Atlanta Rehabilitation Center, Ann Guidry from Delgado College and Mary Beth Miller and Martin L. A. Sternberg of New York University. Ed Carney, assistant director of CSP, assisted Mr. O'Rourke in the planning and conducting of the workshop.

CSP Conducts Teacher Training Workshop In Chicago

The Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago was the site of a teacher-training workshop May 31-June 3, 1976. Participants in this workshop, which was entitled "Teaching American Sign Language," were recruited from college and university training centers, rehabilitation facilities and postsecondary programs in which sign language is the subject of formal classroom instruction.

The instructional sessions focused upon the new textbook, *American Sign Language: Lexical and grammatical notes with translation exercises*, authored by Dr. Harry Hoemann, Associate Professor of Psychology, Bowling Green State University (Ohio). Planned and conducted by CSP Director Terrence J. O'Rourke, the workshop featured the following distinguished faculty members: Dr. Harry Hoemann; Dennis Cokely, sign language specialist at the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School; Bernard Bragg of the National Theatre of the Deaf, and Jane Wilk of the Gallaudet College Drama Department.

The workshop was the initial step in providing for the dissemination and evaluation of new materials for teaching manual communication which were expressly designed to meet the needs of training programs in the area of deafness desirous of providing a linguistically-sound approach to the teaching of American Sign Language. The method and materials, training workshops and pilot courses using this new approach will be tested and evaluated during the coming academic year by a team of evaluation specialists from the Deafness Research and Training Center at New York University and the Oregon College of Education's Regional Resource Center for the Deaf.

Participants in this initial training were selected to teach courses as part of a pilot program under the auspices of the NAD Communicative Skills Program which is funded by a training grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Office of Human Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

GESTUNO, International Sign Language of the Deaf

Published by the British Deaf Association on behalf of the World Federation of the Deaf.

Compiled by members of the WFD Unification of Signs Commission: Chairman, Francesco Rubino, Italy; Vice Chairman, Allan B. Hayhurst, Great Britain; Josif Guejman, USSR; Willard J. Madsen, USA.

GESTUNO is an attractive hard-cover book published in 1975 in Great Britain. The contents consists of over 200 pages of photographs of 1,470 signs adopted by the Unification of Signs Commission of the World Federation of the Deaf.

The World Federation of the Deaf is an international organization maintaining official relations with the United Nations, UNESCO, the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization.

The basic aim of the Federation is to promote the social rehabilitation and growth of deaf citizens and prevent the spreading of diseases known to cause deafness. The National Association of the Deaf is the USA affiliate of the WFD whose activities are carried out in co-operation with national and international organizations.

In an effort to improve communication between deaf persons from 54 member nations with differing languages, as well as between deaf citizens and the world which is predominated by persons who do not have impaired hearing,

the WFD previously had published and circulated two smaller books on sign language of a universal nature. GESTUNO is a greatly refined and enlarged sign language book and officially replaces prior books.

An interesting and pragmatic feature of the book is that it is broken down into forty categories of related signs, e.g., the world, people and relationships, weather, life and health, opposites, sound and vision, etc. Additionally, white line drawings on the black and white photographs indicate by varying means such factors as direction and approximate length of hand movements while making a sign, a circular or spiral movement, hand formation at start or completion of a sign, repeated movement and the like. These drawings greatly enhance the understanding of the pictures, especially since no written explanation is given other than the base word printed in both English and French. In addition to a table of contents, the book also contains both an English and a French index of the vocabulary presented.

As the sole distributor of this book in the USA, and as a service to its members, the NAD is making the book available at cost. Copies may be obtained from the Home Office for the list price of \$16.50 plus the customary \$2.00 for postage and handling.

Conference On Sign Language Research And Teaching

The Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf will co-sponsor a national conference in 1977 which will focus on Research and Teaching of Sign Language. The Prestigious Salk Institute of La Jolla, California, will share the responsibilities of planning and conducting this historic meeting.

Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP director, and Dr. Ursula Bellugi, director of the Research Project on Sign Language at the Salk Institute, already have been involved in the basic planning. Owing to the tremendous backlog of information

related to research on and teaching of sign language which has yet to be shared and disseminated, the sponsors are agreed that a conference extending over a week would be the minimum amount of time suitable for such important deliberations. In consequence, the week of May 30-June 3, 1977, has been decided upon and the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, will serve as the conference site.

As additional planning evolves over the next few months, readers of these columns will be kept informed of the details.

POSITION AVAILABLE: PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Description: The Program Coordinator is responsible for developing and directing programs that aid and inform deaf persons in legal matters through public relations, publicity and a information clearinghouse and other related projects as well as conducting workshops in cities on the East Coast and Metro D.C. area.

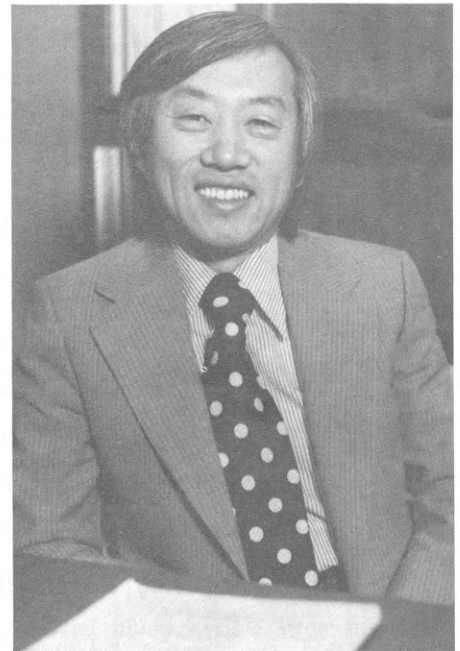
Requirements: B.A. or B.S. and some supervisory or administrative experience is required. Experience or educational background in Public Relations, Communications or Management is desirable. Applicant must know sign language.

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Legal Director
National Center for Law and the Deaf
Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002



Dr. Leon Y. Min

Dr. Leo Y. Min Named MSSD Director Of Research And Evaluation

Dr. Leo Y. Min has assumed the position of director of the Office of Research and Evaluation at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf. An experienced administrator, educator and statistician both in the United States and his native land of Korea, Dr. Min is responsible for the coordination and integration of diverse and complex research activities at MSSD as well as evaluation of all the school's educational programs.

Dr. Min has a bachelor's degree in education and psychology and a master's degree in educational administration from Seoul National University (Korea); and a master's degree in statistics and a doctorate in education systems analysis from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. Previously, Dr. Min served as an assistant professor for statistics, systems analysis, and quantitative methods of educational planning at the Catholic University of America for five years. During this period he also acted as a consultant to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and for other organizations.

Dr. Min has held numerous positions at the Central Education Research Institute in Seoul, Seoul National University and Keonkuk University, also in Seoul; Stanford University; Stanford Research Institute; and the National Planning Association, the Center for Applied Linguistics and the Catholic University of America in the Metropolitan Washington area.



By TOIVO LINDHOLM
4816 Beatty Drive
Riverside, Ca. 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

The following items were contributed by Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, New York:

THE DEAF AND DUMB CAR

The spectacle of a flashy pedestrian trying to catch a street car at full speed is always extremely ludicrous. It happened far out upon East Washington. With the sidewalks and streets slick with ice, fleetness for a fat man was an impossibility.

The driver enthused his mules with a goad, and cantered on. The late passenger could not make himself heard; but finally his gesticulations attracted the attention of everybody and threatened to throw the whole thoroughfare in confusion. Coming up fully out of breath, hat in his hand and perspiring at ever pore he ejaculated with some temper: "What's the matter with you? You must be deaf, I have called and chased you nearly a mile."

"Faith," answered the mule persuader in the brogue that is nearly always charged with a witty reply. "This is the Deaf and Dumb Car." The well-fed gentleman seemed to enjoy the laugh that followed.—Indianapolis Sentinel (DMJ 1880)

"Miss Kitty, you have two deaf grandmothers and a deaf aunt."

"How do you know?"

"By the way you screeched when I called you up on the telephone."

—Chicago Record - 1896

A man's car conked out on a country road. As he stepped out to fix the motor, along sauntered a big cow who stopped beside him and said "Your trouble is probably in the carburetor." Startled the man jumped back and ran down the road until he came to a farmer. He told the farmer the full story. "Was it a big brown and white cow with a black spot over her left eye?" the farmer asked.

"Yes, yes," cried the motorist.

"Oh, I wouldn't pay any attention to Bossy—She doesn't know a thing about cars."

—Galaxies

A department clerk having to solicit a favor of his chief who is horribly deaf, asks an audience of the great man and on being ushered into his presence shrieks. "I am glad, sir, to see that your deafness has almost entirely disappeared."

"Hey?" says the great man putting his hand to his ear. "I am glad, sir, to see

that your deafness has almost entirely disappeared," bellows the clerk. The great man puts his hand down from his ear and shoves a pencil and a pad over to the clerk.

The clerk hesitates a moment then resolutely writes: "I am glad, sir, to see that your deafness has almost entirely disappeared." The great man smiles a beatific smile and says warmly; Thanks, it has! And now my dear young friend, what can I do for you? Name the thing and it shall be done."

—The Deaf Mutes Journal - 1880

DEAFNESS

There is a man in this town so deaf that his neighbors can't hear him when he screams.

Home was never like this," said Mr. Henpeck, as he was shown about the deaf and dumb asylum.

—Treasury of American Folk Humor

Why are sinners like potatoes and corn?

Because they have eyes, yet see not, and ears, yet hear not.

—Cerf's Riddle De-Dee

BULLS THAT ARE NOT IRISH

Mrs. W.----- was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and absence of mind. One day she was accosted by a beggar whose stout and healthy appearance startled even her into momentary doubt of the needfulness of charity in the instance. "Why," exclaimed the good old lady, "you look well able to work." "Yes, replied the suppliant, but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years." "Poor man, what a heavy affliction," exclaimed Mrs. W.-----, at the same time giving him relief with a liberal hand. On returning home she mentioned the fact, remarking "What a dreadful thing it is to be deprived of such facilities!" "But how?" asked her sister "did you know that the poor man had been deaf and dumb for seven years?" "Why!" was the quiet and unconscious answer, "He told me so."

—Book of Blunders - 1871

MUTE APPEALS

The pathos of true want was seldom better expressed than in the following, when Leitch Ritchie was once traveling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squalor and raggedness. His heart smote him and he turned back. "If you are in

want," said Ritchie with some degree of peevishness, "why don't you beg?" "Sure, it's begging I am, ye honour." "You did not say a word," "No, yer hounour and yet see how the skin is speaking through the holes of my trousers, and the bones a crying out through my skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famine that's staring in my eyes! Man alive! Isn't it beggin' that I am, beggin' with a hundred tongues?"

—One Thousand and One Anecdotes by Miles

Lew Fields (to a hard of hearing man, carrying an ear drum), Will wonders never commence to cease? A walking telephone."

—New Jokes

Do you hear something?

No.

That's funny, I'm talking to you.

—Fun and Riddle Book

What can you hold without touching it?

Your tongue.

—Fun and Riddle Book

DEAF AND DUMB WANTS POLICE TO FIND PENCIL

S.O. (Signal Order) 4053 to every precinct and every policeman in the city! Whoever has the valuable pencil from a deaf and dumb man at Bates and Leonard Streets Sunday afternoon to write the answer for that man, please return it to headquarters. The S.O. was sent out, Monday morning when Ron Hoel appealed to the information desk at Police Headquarters for assistance in tracing the patrolman who forgot to return his pencil. Hoel stopped the policeman to ask him a question and furnished the pencil that the officer might write down the answer. The officer inadvertently put it in his pocket. The pencil was valuable because it was presented to him from the firm for which he worked, Hoel told the police.

—Deaf-Mutes Journal, 1924

Teacher to pupil in the deaf mute class of the university—"Did you have a bad cold last month?"

Deaf mute pupil—"Sir, I had a good cold last month."

—Salt Lake City (Utah) Herald, 1889

FROM NECESSITY

He: Marguerite, I sha'nt to play with you any longer, you are very high toned.

She: Why I have to be! My mother's deaf.

—Judge—DJM 1896

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Pilipinas



By Carl A. Argila

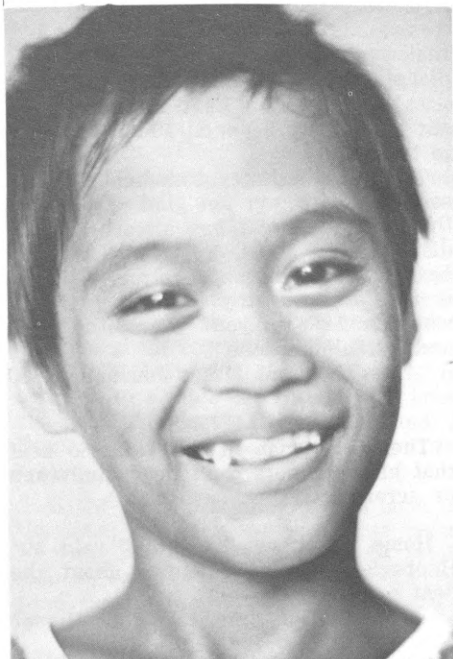
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PHILIPPINES

For the past six years faithful DEAF AMERICAN readers have followed our exploits in the Philippines; and what a six years it's been! We've witnessed the birth of the first teletypewriter network for the deaf outside of the United States; the first total communication school for the deaf in Southeast Asia and a change of political and economic climate, in the Philippines as well as abroad, which would have been unimaginable back in 1970.

Through these years we've made many precious friendships, both with deaf and hearing persons, around the world—and these friends have been a constant source of encouragement and support. Friends are always badgering us to share more of our experiences in the Philippines—but there just never seems to be enough time. It has certainly not been for a lack of materials, in fact, over the past six years we've packed a four-drawer standard sized filing cabinet with such odds-and-ends as letters from deaf persons on Mainland China (smuggled out to us) and recipes for hashish fudge and other pukish delicacies!

In the hopes that DEAF AMERICAN readers might find some of our experiences entertaining, if not informative or thought-provoking, we have prepared a series of columns entitled simply "PILIPINAS." It is our goal in this series of columns to share with the reader experiences which we feel might help in understanding the problems faced by the developing and underdeveloped countries, particularly as they relate to the deaf. Vietnam was a painful lesson for America; we submit here what little we may have to offer to aid in better understanding the numerous "Vietnams" which circle the globe today.

But don't get the idea that "PILIPINAS" will be all that profound! It is our goal too, to bring a smile to your lips or a tear to your eye—and, in retrospect, some of our experiences have been a bit on the humorous side (though at the time the humor of it all escaped us!). Like the time we were "stranded" in Rangoon, Burma, trying to get out be-



Author's adopted son, Cecilio, is one of innumerable deaf waifs in developing and underdeveloped countries around the world. A future column will deal with adoption proceedings for those who feel they can share their home . . . and their life . . . with other unwanted deaf children.

fore our seven-day visa expired and we found ourselves in a Burmese hoo-se-gow! The next stop on our itinerary was Vientiane, Laos and the only airline servicing that route was of all things, the Russian airline, Aerofloat, whose once-a-week Moscow-Hanoi flight had stopovers in Rangoon and Vientiane. Miraculously, we were able to get the last seat on the flight, which supposedly left Moscow full. And what a flight it was! The plane seemed to be a World War II cargo plane which had been hastily converted to passenger service; the aisles were barely wide enough to allow the two Russian stewardesses, each of whom must have tipped the scales at 200 pounds or better, to waddle through. Each of these buxom gals wore uniforms which were fairly popping their buttons! One could only conclude that this was Aerofloat's answer to the American "Fly Me" commercials.

And the rest room! The one and only rest room on board the plane had obviously been added as an afterthought. It sort of jutted out into the aisle and the only privacy one had was a sliding door, which even when latched didn't

quite close all the way—so while you sat there you could peep out and watch people walk by peeping in at you!

It was with a great sigh of relief that we stepped off that plane in Vientiane—but curious thing was that, since we were the only passenger to get on at Rangoon, and one of the very few to get off at Vientiane, most of the passengers were flying from Moscow to Hanoi—and who were the passengers? Mostly Vietnamese and American Blacks! Now why a group of American Blacks would be flying from Moscow to Hanoi (this was before the fall of South Vietnam) is still a complete mystery to us. But it does bring up another area which we hope to touch upon in "PILIPINAS," namely politics. Even though we are basically "apolitical" in nature, we can't help but to notice that the fortunes of the deaf do wax and wane with the political climate.

We've learned to expect the unexpected—and I don't think anything could happen these days which would surprise us. But way back in 1970, the last thing in the world which we would have expected would be to become a father—and an "unwed father" at that! But here we are today, the (very) proud papa of a little brown bundle of joy (who isn't so little anymore!). Our adopted son, Cecilio, is one of innumerable deaf waifs in developing and underdeveloped countries around the world. Cecilio will provide the motivation for many a "PILIPINAS" column as we continue to learn more and more from this little guy! Friends have asked us about adopting a deaf child from overseas, and this will be one of our upcoming topics.

Throughout these past years we have gone through many stages of evolution in our thinking about the "problems" of the world in particular the problems of the developing and underdeveloped countries and their deaf populations. In our effort to distill all of our observations into a single equation which would explain everything, we've gone through many candidates—but none of them

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explained it all. Some of these "candidates" were "human greed" or "the love of money" and though these certainly were a major factor in the "problems" we saw around us—they didn't explain everything. Perhaps these years have taught us that such a simple explanation of the world's dilemma doesn't exist—but, undaunted, we now have a new equation—one which fits the facts quite well—and that equation relates our observations to one thing—**attitudes**; for there is no doubt in our mind that, more than anything else, it is the attitude of the deaf towards themselves, or of hearing persons towards the deaf, or the populace of an underdeveloped country towards a developed country which affects the outcome of events more than anything else. Many, if not most, of our "PILIPINAS" columns will deal in one way or another with this central theme—attitudes.

And if "attitudes" are the cause—what then is the solution to the "world's problems"? And one lesson we have learned quite well over these past years is that it is useless to talk about "solutions" because most people in developing and underdeveloped simply don't look at the world—or their plight—as a set of problems waiting for a set of solutions; this is primarily a Western attitude (again an **attitude!**) which, we think, creates more problems than it solves. One does better to talk about relieving situations which the people concerned, **themselves**, feel is in need of remedy, i.e., they must have an **attitude** which prepares them to seek a solution. In this context, we do feel there is a "panacea"—and that "panacea" is, very clearly, technology. But technology, as it appears in the developed countries, cannot simply be transplanted to the developing and underdeveloped countries—for it can easily die in the strange environment—rather, technology must be, shall we say "genetically" altered, so that it can thrive in the environment of the developing and underdeveloped countries.

Our next column will deal with "Technology in Developing Countries. . . and the Deaf." We sincerely hope that DEAF AMERICAN readers will enjoy "PILIPINAS" as much as we have enjoyed these years in the Philippines.

1976 Softball Tournaments

August 14-15—Eastern Softball Tournament, Hartford, Connecticut.

August 19-21—Southwest Softball Tournament, Austin, Texas

August 20-21—Northwest Softball Tournament, Twin Falls, Idaho

September 3-6—Southeast Softball Tournament, Miami, Florida

September 3-6—Midwest Softball Tournament, Kansas City, Missouri

September 3-6—Central Softball Tournament, Akron, Ohio

September 16-19—National A A A D Softball Tournament, Detroit, Michigan

JULY-AUGUST 1976

The Deaf American

Schools for the deaf, colleges and club athletic schedules and results are needed for THE DEAF AMERICAN's "Hotline Sports" section. Send such material to Mr. Charley Whisman, DA Hotline Sports Editor, 4316 North Carrollton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

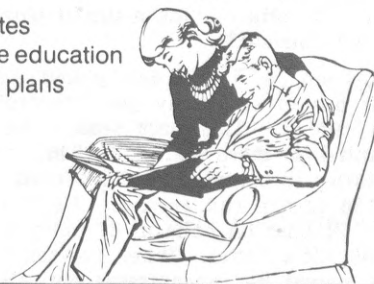
USA WGD Tryouts Results

Gallaudet College, June 16-19, 1976

Women's Long Jump—R. Greer, A. Reifel, M. Edwards—17 ft. 6 1/3 in.	Men's Triple Jump—A. Helm, R. Milton, T. Berrigan—44 ft. 10 3/4 in.
Men's Shot Put—M. Myers, J. Holcomb, D. Fitzpatrick—48 ft. 3 in.	Men's High Jump—A. Helm, W. Wooten, A. Cook—6 ft. 2 in.
Women's Shot Put—A. Reifel, E. Fields, G. Turner—38 ft. 6 3/4 in.	Women's 200 Meters—R. Greer, B. Smith, G. Moton—:26.5
Men's Long Jump—K. Landrus, R. Milton, A. Howard—22 ft. 4 3/4 in.	Men's 200 Meters—J. Milford, G. Namba, D. Simpson—:22.0
Women's Discus Throw—G. Turner, P. Ferebee, E. Fields—105 ft. 9 in.	Women's 800 Meter Run—B. Bachtel, J. Hoover, T. Pohl—2:22.4
Men's Hammer Throw—A. Strakaluse, J. Holcomb, L. Kent—159 ft. 6 in.	Men's 10,000 Meter Run—L. Hall, S. McCalley, C. Pate—32:49.6
Women's High Jump—A. Reifel, A. Taylor, E. Fields—5 ft.	Men's Decathlon (10 events)—W. Hughes, L. Grate, R. Carrus—5,652 points
Men's 400 Meter Intermediate Hurdles—B. Reid, J. Hunter, L. Martin—:58.2	Men's 110 Meter Hurdles—B. Ruberry, M. Bower, M. Paultone—:16.1
Women's 100 Meters—B. Smith, R. Greer, G. Moton—:12.9	Men's Javelin Throw—C. Healy, J. Holcomb, J. Swafford—222 ft. 3 in.
Men's 100 Meters—G. Namba, J. Milford, D. Simpson—:11.0	Women's 1,500 Meter Run—B. Bachtel, C. Pivorunas, J. Hoover—4:54.8
Women's 400 Meters—S. Banks, L. Hudson, T. Pohl—:62.0	Men's 1,500 Meter Run—S. McCalley, T. Bachtel, L. Ball—3:56.6
Men's 800 Meter Run—L. Bond III, D. Huskerson, G. Rohlfing—1:54.2	Women's 100 Meter Hurdles—A. Reifel, P. Duncan, L. O'Grady—:15.8
Women's Pentathlon (5 events)—A. Reifel, E. Fields, R. Carmichael—3,151 points	Men's 400 Meter Dash—L. Bond III, M. Farnady, G. Rohlfing—:47.5
Men's Discus Throw—J. Holcomb, B. Sheehey, D. Fitzpatrick—152 ft. 8 in.	Men's Pole Vault—S. Stephens, M. Ritter, L. Grate—14 ft.
Women's Javelin Throw—V. Diverly, K. Tellinghuisen, R. Carmichael—108 ft. 8 in.	Men's 3,000 Meter Steeplechase—D. Sutton, T. Bachtel, J. Hunter—9:49.8
	Men's 5,000 Meter Run—L. Hall, G. Frink, C. Pate—15:00.0

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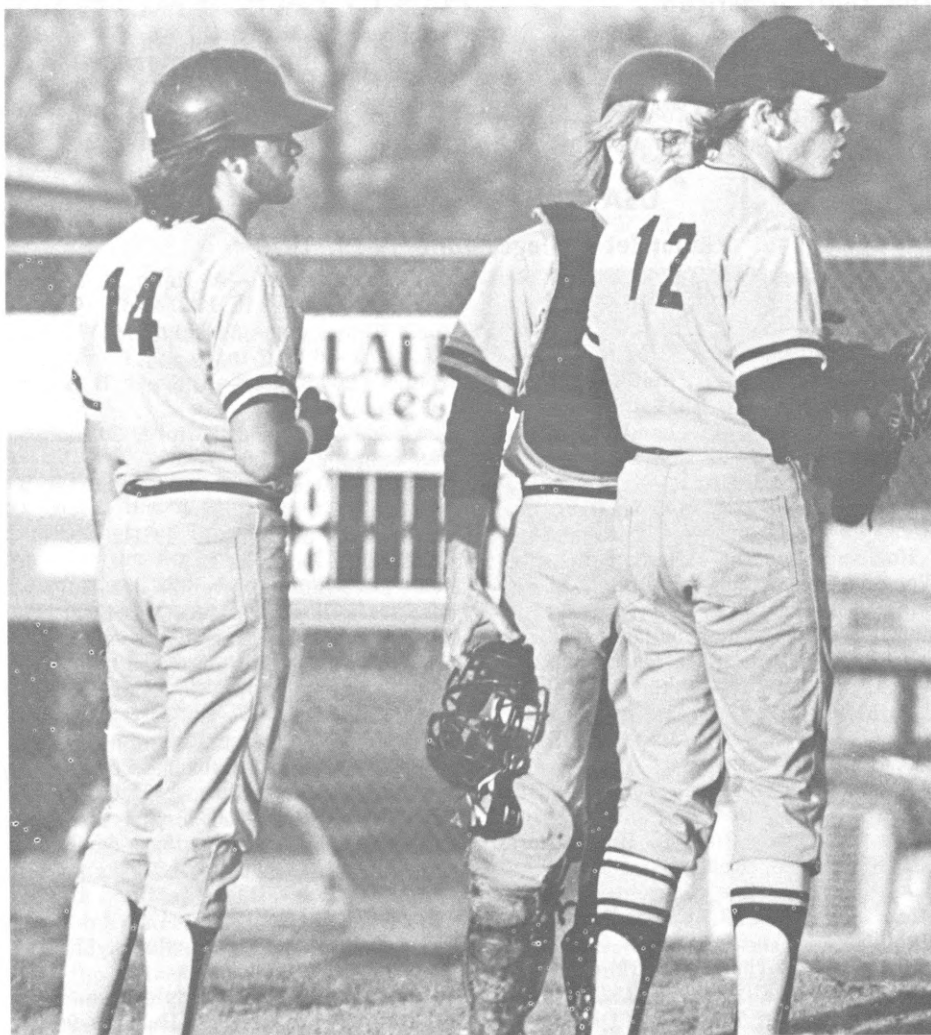
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Gallaudet College Pitcher Aims For Majors



Lawson Pair (No. 19) confers with his catcher in "a man on base situation."

The outfielders stand around like cows grazing in the pasture. That is the general scene one would see when Gallaudet College's Lawson Pair is pitching. Pair is a strike out artist. He led the nation in the NCAA Division III in strike outs (101) and strike out average (13.5). Quipped one outfielder, "When Lawson pitches next year, I'm going to bring reading material with me in the outfield."

Lawson, a 5'11", 180 pound southpaw has exceptionally good control on the mound. This past season, he accounted for more than half of his team's victories in compiling a 7-2 record with a 1.34 earned run average. He allowed only 21 base on balls in 67 innings and never hit a batter. When Lawson is on the mound he concentrates entirely on pitching and opposing teams know it is useless to try the usual verbal antics to distract him. Lawson is deaf, but his handicap obviously has no adverse effect on his ability to pitch. He led Gallaudet to a second place finish in the Potomac Intercollegiate Conference tournament and was voted the tourney's Most Valuable Player. In addition, Law-

son received Gallaudet's baseball team MVP award at the annual sports banquet.

A 21-year-old junior from Shreveport, Louisiana, Pair has been pitching since his days at Captain Shreves High School and he was twice voted All-District player. During the past two summers, prior to coming to Gallaudet, Lawson played in the Tri-State league and in one game struck out 19 batters while in another game he pitched a no-hitter. Last year was Lawson's best season in the Tri-State league. He had an 11-1 record with a 1.35 ERA and was voted the Most Valuable Player.

Lawson mixes his pitches well, alternating between a curve, change-up and fast ball in keeping batters off balance. Gallaudet baseball coach Marty Minter says that Lawson has all the makings of a pro but needs work on his fast ball. If he gets some help from an experienced pitching coach, Lawson could be a top notch pitcher. With at least one more year at Gallaudet, coach Minter is counting on Lawson to lead the team to another winning season.

Girls Invitational Track Meet

Kansas School for the Deaf, May 1, 1976

110 Yard Hurdles—Stefans, Wisconsin; Davids, Kansas; Pressley, Wisconsin—:18.9

100 Yard Dash—Schmidt, Kansas; Powers, Iowa; Jordan, Wisconsin—:12.4

Mile Run—Pressley, Wisconsin; Rodriguez, Kansas—7:06

880 Yard Relay—Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin—1:55.2

440 Yard Dash—Powers, Iowa; Waltrip, Wisconsin; Dietsch, Wisconsin—1:10.04

440 Yard Relay—Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin—:57.7

880 Yard Run—Milner, Kansas; Barron, Iowa; Gosier, Nebraska—2:57.4

220 Yard Dash—Stucky, Kansas; Coley, Kansas; Jordan, Wisconsin—:29.2

Medley Relay—Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin—2:05.8

Shot Put—Schmidt, Kansas; Fielder, Kansas; Walker, Wisconsin—32 ft. 11 in.

High Jump—Collyge, Kansas; Stenner, Wisconsin; Jarstad, Wisconsin—Height not available.

Discus Throw—Broeder, Nebraska; Walker, Wisconsin; Holbus, Wisconsin—78 ft. 5 in.

Softball Throw—Schmidt, Kansas; Walker, Wisconsin; Kisk, Iowa—186 ft. 5 in.

Broad Jump—Stucky, Kansas; Benson, Iowa; Davids, Kansas—14 ft. 7-1/2 in.

Team Scores:

Kansas School for the Deaf—89

Wisconsin School for the Deaf—64

Iowa School for the Deaf—42

Nebraska School for the Deaf—14

1976 Interstate Prep Football

September

3—Wisconsin at Minnesota

11—Missouri at Wisconsin (Homecoming), Illinois at Kansas, Tennessee at Virginia

18—Wisconsin at Michigan, Kansas at Oklahoma

25—Kansas at Maryland, Alabama at Tennessee (Homecoming)

October

2—Kentucky at Indiana (Homecoming), Tennessee at South Carolina, New York at West Virginia (Homecoming)

9—Indiana at Michigan, Tennessee at Kentucky, Iowa at Kansas (Homecoming), Virginia at West Virginia

16—Florida at Alabama

23—Florida at Georgia

26—Indiana at Wisconsin

30—West Virginia at Kentucky (Homecoming)

November

4—West Virginia at Maryland

6—Kansas at Missouri (Homecoming), South Carolina at Florida (Homecoming)

13—Georgia at Louisiana

Prep Invitational Track and Field Meet

Gallaudet College, May 15, 1976

100 yd. dash—:10.7—B. Grimes, North Carolina; J. Campbell, New York; E. Goss, Model Sec. School; D. Webb, St. Mary's; P. Warren, Maryland; and D. Hatch, Rhode Island.

220 yd. dash—:23.6—B. Grimes, North Carolina; N. Jennings, Maryland; G. Freeman, New York; W. Thomas, Virginia; D. Webb, St. Mary's; and R. Day, Pennsylvania.

440 yd. dash—:52.8—D. Johnston, Pennsylvania; G. Freeman, New York; J. Newsome, Model Sec. School; S. Houston, North Carolina; G. Bradshaw, Maryland; and M. Wyatt, St. Mary's.

880 yd. run—2:03.6—D. Johnston, Pennsylvania; K. Taylor, New York; L. Newsome, North Carolina; J. Newsome, Model Sec. School; R. Proctor, Maryland; and B. Eggleston, St. Mary's.

One Mile run—4:29.0 (new record)—G. Warren, New York; L. Newsome, North Carolina; E. Suttell, St. Mary's; J. Newsome, Model Sec. School; R. Proctor, Maryland; and J. Casey, St. Mary's.

Two Mile run—10:02.2 (new record)—G. Warren, New York; E. Suttell, St. Mary's; L. Newsome, North Carolina; R. Proctor, Maryland; A. Bradley, Rhode Island; and M. O'Brien, American.

One Mile Walk—7:19.6 (new record)—G. Warren, New York; P. Baumgartner, St. Mary's; J. McDonnell, American; M. Despres, Rhode Island; A. Sabatelli, St. Mary's; and G. Bowers, North Carolina.

120 yd. High Hurdles—:15.6 (new record)—M. Pavlone, Pennsylvania; P. Koziarski, St. Mary's; R. Bentley, North Carolina; K. Jackson, Maryland; C. Crawford, American; and R. Langlois, Rhode Island.

320 yd. Int. Hurdles—:39.6—M. Pavlone, Pennsylvania; M. Abenchuchan, Maryland; R. Koziarski, St. Mary's; A. Crovo, Model Sec. School; N. Curtis, North Carolina; and K. Sapaigh, American.

Sprint Medley Relay—3:47.5 (new event record)—North Carolina, New York, Model Secondary, St. Mary's, Virginia, and American.

880 yd. Relay—1:36.6—Model Secondary, Maryland, North Carolina and St. Mary's (tied); American, and New York.

One Mile Relay—3:41.5—Maryland, North Carolina, New York, Model Secondary, St. Mary's; and Pennsylvania.

Shot Put—43 ft. 10 in.—D. Brown, St. Mary's; J. McGinnis, Pennsylvania; T. Jefferson, Virginia; R. Cordell, North Carolina; D. Haywood, St. Mary's; and T. Carnaggio, Maryland.

Discus Throw—132 ft. 8 in.—R. Cordell, North Carolina; J. Watson, North Carolina; D. Haywood, St. Mary's; J. McGinnis, Pennsylvania; M. Weinstock, Model Sec. School; and T. Withrow, Maryland.

Long Jump—19 ft. 10 1/2 in.—J. Campbell, New York; R. Koicarski, St.

Mary's; S. Houston, North Carolina; M. Pavlone, Pennsylvania; T. Kirchman, American; and G. Marsillo, St. Mary's.

Triple Jump—40 ft. 2 in.—C. Brown, North Carolina; R. Koziarski, St. Mary's; G. Marsillo, St. Mary's; T. Kirchman, American; T. Huebner, New York; and W. Lovick, Rhode Island.

High Jump—6 ft. 1 1/2 in.—T. Huebner, New York; W. Lovick, Rhode Island; T. Kirchman, American; G. Marsillo, St. Mary's; M. Weinstock, Model Sec. School; S. Denhard, Maryland; and A. Ross, North Carolina.

Pole Vault—10 ft. 6 in.—A. Crovo, Maryland; D. Parker, Virginia; K. Taylor, New York; R. Dula, North Carolina; D. Webster, Rhode Island; and D. Apperson, North Carolina.

Team Scores:

North Carolina—118-1/2
New York—103
St. Mary's—103
Model Secondary School—62
Pennsylvania—58
Maryland—48-1/2
American (Conn.)—25
Rhode Island—20
Virginia—20
New Jersey—0

Gallaudet Gets New Cage Coach

Gallaudet College has announced that C. Francis (Frank) Selva, a physical education instructor at D.C. Teachers College, has been selected its new head basketball coach. He replaces Harvey Goodstein who resigned at the end of the 1975-76 season.

Formerly head basketball coach at DCTC and freshman basketball coach at Howard University, Frank's qualifications and experience should be a shot of adrenalin to Gallaudet's basketball program. He has one positive factor going for him this year—the entire Gallaudet basketball team is eligible to return for the 1976-77 season.

A native of Waterbury, Connecticut, Selva received his B.S. and M. Ed. degrees from Howard University, Washington, D.C.

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Softball Invitational Results Chicago, Illinois May 29-30, 1976

Chicago "B" 9, Louisville 4
Minneapolis 20, NTID-Mafia 5
Chicago "A" 7, St. Louis 0 (forfeit)
Chicago "B" 10, Detroit 8
Minneapolis 12, Southtown (Chicago) 2
Cincinnati 7, Detroit Silents 3
NTID-Budweiser 11, Chicago "A" 4
Louisville 23, Detroit Silents 18
Southtown 13, NTID-Mafia 3
Detroit 7, St. Louis 0 (forfeit)
Minneapolis 9, Chicago "B" 2
NTID-Budweiser 19, Cincinnati 1
Southtown 10, Louisville 7
Chicago "A" 10, Detroit 9
Southtown 9, Chicago "B" 8
NTID-Budweiser 6, Minneapolis 4
Chicago "A" 9, Southtown 3
Chicago "A" 5, Minneapolis 1
NTID-Budweiser 5, Chicago "A" 4
1st place: NTID-Budweiser
2nd place: Chicago "A"
3rd place: Minneapolis
4th place: Southtown, Chicago

All Stars:

Pitcher—Rick Balk, Chicago "A"
Catcher—Larry Gulino, NTID-Budweiser
First Base—Russel Deboer, Chicago "A"
Second Base—Doug Schnoor, Minneapolis
Third Base—Terry Deboer, Chicago "A"
Shortstop—Burdo, NTID-Budweiser
Left Field—Mattson, Southtown
Right Field—J. Muzzy, NTID-Budweiser
Short Center Field—Ron Sipek, Minneapolis
Center Field—Ricky Krause, Chicago "B"

Most Valuable Player: Pat Cullen, NTID-Budweiser

1976 Gallaudet Football Schedule

September 18—Federal City College, 1:30 p.m.

September 25—at Liberty Baptist, 7:30 p.m.

October 2—at St. Leo, Florida, 1:00 p.m.

Note: This game will be played at Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, St. Augustine

October 9—at Virginia Commonwealth, 1:30 p.m.

October 16—at American University, 1:30 p.m.

October 23—Montgomery College, 1:30 p.m.

October 30—Anne Arundel, 1:30 p.m., (Homecoming)

November 6—at Catholic University, 1:30 p.m.

Jane Becker: Architectural Draftswoman

By RUTH BROWN

As little girls, many women dream someday of living in houses of their own. Jane Elise Becker drew houses instead, and grew up to be an architectural draftswoman.

She is employed by one of the largest architectural design firms in the world—Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Next January marks the 30th year she will have worked for SOM at its New York City office. Moreover, Jane admits, "It is the first and only place I have ever worked."

The firm was founded 40 years ago by two men, Louis Skidmore and Nathaniel A. Owings. After World War II, they were joined by John O. Merrill. Since her own association with this firm, Jane has seen it expand from an architectural and engineering firm of 10 employees into an internationally-known architectural design partnership.

Jane's own career started out even less auspiciously with nerve deafness, probably caused by a fall downstairs in her Lawrence, Long Island, New York, home at the age of two years. Afterward she could still "hear something" but a doctor at John Hopkins University Medical School warned her parents that her hearing would falter in the course of time, and recommended that she enroll at the Reinhardt School for the Deaf (now defunct) in Kensington, Maryland.

Jane attended Reinhardt from 1926 to 1932, then transferred to Junior High School 47, a public school for the deaf in New York City. She was graduated in 1942. Following her graduation, she took an architectural course at Charles Evans Hughes High School in Manhattan and became an "Arista" honors student there.

"My oldest brother, who is now a civil engineer with a Ph.D. degree, influenced me to take up architecture. He remembered that I was always drawing houses as a little girl, and he noticed how well I did in math in school," Jane states.

By the time her hearing impairment became total at twenty, Jane had acquired compensatory speech and speech-reading skills. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation paid for a year's speech lessons and a scholarship to the National Technical Institute in New York City. A year's training in architecture there assured Jane of both a certificate and a portfolio of work to show prospective employers.

Jane's mother, a housewife, saw SOM's advertisement for summer openings in the *New York Times*—a job to work on Fort Hamilton Hospital—and urged Jane to apply. Having nothing better to do, Jane decided to take her



Jane Becker at her drafting table.

portfolio to the personnel director there. He gave her an all-too-usual story: All positions are filled, but I'll put your name on file and let you know when we have something suitable for you." Jane wasn't too disappointed; she hadn't really expected to get a job so easily.

Dissolve from June into January 1947. The incredible happened. A letter came from SOM asking Jane to report for work. She was given a week's trial as a junior draftswoman and made good. "If SOM hadn't written then," Jane now says, "I planned to go to college, but since then I've never looked back."

Jane is simply kept too busy these days for regrets. A partial list of buildings in the United States designed by SOM would include the multi-use Olympic Tower and JFK Airport in New York City, the Beinecke Rare Book Library and Manuscript Library at Yale University and the Hirshhorn Museum in Washington, D. C., all of which Jane has been involved with. Her latest assignments have been a bank building in Brussels, Belgium, the Denver Square office complex in Denver, Colorado, and now a hospital in Wausau, Wisconsin.

Jane's extensive experience qualifies her for a responsible position on projects often involving up to as many as 20 people from many disciplines, among them architects, designers, draftsmen, engineers and contractors. In turn she

works with a senior member of the production department "who matches individuals to tasks, and so must be familiar with everything including structural, mechanical and electrical problems in order to coordinate design requirements with other people working on the project," Jane says.

Because all the people employed on Jane's projects do not necessarily work within confines of Jane's Park Avenue office, she relies upon another person, Lynda or Diane, to be her "ears" on the telephone for relaying messages. "For a brief time, a secretary who had learned sign language at the University of South Carolina interpreted for me before she accepted a teaching post at St. Joseph's School for the Deaf in the Bronx," Jane recalls. "As a result of that experience, I believe that ideally every deaf professional person should have an interpreter at her/his place of work, assigned by the company to serve as her/his 'ears.'" Jane goes on to say, "In fact I learned a lot from one of the men who taught me the basics of my work. He was like a real brother and a very understanding co-worker for nearly 20 years. Sadly, he passed away about six years ago."

In spite of these difficulties, the quality of Jane's work remains high. A co-worker said of her, "Jane thinks of nothing else when she works on a job. Her

concentration is fabulous." Kenneth Soldan, one of the two men Jane works with, also said, "When I came to SOM 10 years ago, Jane was assigned to me. I'd had no previous experience with deaf people, but I've never had any adjustment problems with her. I always give Jane oral instructions. She's reliable and conscientious, and her ideas have saved us much time."

From the temper of the above remarks, we infer that Jane has had no trouble passing the annual evaluation and interviews familiar to every SOM employee. She was an associate member of the American Institute of Architects from 1958 to 1961, and hopes to renew her membership soon. The AIA numbers only about 100 women among its 13,000 members, and Jane declares, "There has been discrimination according to sex throughout the profession."

She doesn't know of any deaf women architects or other deaf draftswomen, but she was told of a deaf architect in Kentucky. "It would be nice to get together with other deaf people for shoptalk the way deaf printers, teachers and computer programmers can," Jane says wistfully. (As we went to press, we learned of Lynn Pratt Christian, a Clarke School alumna, who recently became an equipment and architectural draftswoman at Eastman Kodak in Rochester, New York)

In lieu of such stimulation, Jane reads magazines such as *Progressive Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, and the *A. A. Journal*, and has especially enjoyed seeing examples of architecture during her eight holiday trips overseas to the Caribbean, Europe, South America and the Orient. She personally favors the Frank Lloyd Wright and Bauhaus architectural style over the Beaux Arts school. "I like sleek, modern lines," she explains.

What's the difference between an architectural draftswoman and an architect? we wanted to know. According to the May 1976 issue of *Woman's Day*, "an individual must be registered in the state where he practices before he can call himself an architect. He must have a degree from a college with an accredited school of architecture, pass a rigid state examination and work under an architect for the required number of years."

We discussed this with Jane. "Yes, here in New York a person must pass four of seven examinations during a specific week set aside by the state for that purpose. The examinations cover history of architecture, architectural design, landscape architecture, structural and mechanical engineering and planning," she said.

"Locally, Pratt Institute, Cooper Union and Columbia University offer degrees in architecture, but because of the high crime rate, I'm afraid to go out alone to night school now," she declared.

"A deaf person could also go to National Technical Institute for the Deaf or inquire about other post-secondary programs for the deaf in the United States. He must have drawing ability, good spatial perception, mathematic skills and a liking for neat, detailed and precise work. He should try to get summer jobs doing field work. Any study abroad, too, is a plus toward getting a job.

"I was fortunate to get my job when I did," Jane declared. "Grades, teacher recommendations and a good portfolio are invaluable helps in landing that important first job. Afterwards, the ability to understand a firm's way of doing things and to cooperate with others is vital to one's job prospects, whether a person wants to work for a firm like mine or go into business for himself.

"For a deaf person, working with metric measurements on overseas projects is a breeze compared to learning and communicating with foreign clients and co-workers in their native languages," Jane says, although she herself knows French.

Nevertheless, evidence exists to show that a career in architecture is quite within the reach of many young deaf men and women. The writer of this article, an alumna of the Clarke School for the Deaf, notes that several alumni of that school were architects; none of them, however, was female.

Foremost among them was Abraham Lincoln Fechheimer who graduated from Columbia University and L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris around the turn of this century. As the senior partner of his architectural firm in Cincinnati, he specialized in the design of public buildings, schools and colleges before his death in 1954. George Buckingham, who obtained his training from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was an architect for 35 years in the office of

the supervising architect of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. Before his retirement and subsequent death in 1950, he designed post offices and courthouses. James Frankel of Lexington, Kentucky, received degrees from the Universities of Kentucky and Michigan, and has been self-employed as an architect and engineer since 1962. Dawson Lawrence and John J. Campbell, also from Clarke, are presently studying architecture at Wentworth Institute, Boston. We are sure there are others from other schools for the deaf. Past issues of THE DEAF AMERICAN have mentioned Hilbert Dunning (September 1950), Jack Sackville-West (June-July 1955) and Charles M. McNeilly (May 1962).

Still, Jane Becker remains a female exception to this phalanx of men, though the situation doesn't seem to strike her as unusual. Her mother's family, Russian Jews, were pioneers in Vermont. Jane grew up as the youngest child and only daughter in her family. Her father is a retired salesman and her other brother is a sales manager of a women's clothing factory. She has lived independently away from her family for the past 13 years on the trendy West Side of New York City.

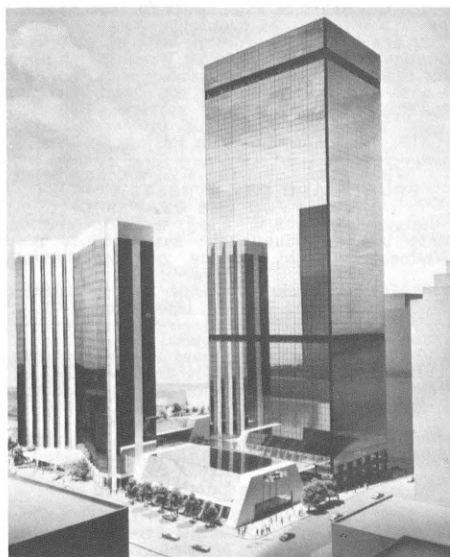
She was interviewed for this article at her office, on the TTY, and at a meeting of the Mental Health Association for the Deaf, her pet charity. "I started to help out and got involved," she explains. She has served as secretary and president of this organization of deaf volunteers since its incorporation in 1964, and is now its president for the second time. She's most pleased that the organization now includes a few male recruits, and that one-to-one relationships have been set up between volunteers and all deaf patients at Rockland State Hospital for cheer and comfort.

She was also president and secretary of the P.S. 47 Alumni Association for 13 years. In 1975, Mrs. Helen Reilly, the school's principal, selected her to be the first woman and second member of the school's Alumni Hall of Fame.

She became the first female member of the American Professional Society of the Deaf in 1970. Other achievements include a stint as chairlady of the 30th anniversary banquet for the Sisterhood of the Hebrew Association of the Deaf and vice president of the New York City Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf.

Between work and volunteer activities, Jane leads an active, busy life. In what spare moments she can find, she also works on a petit-point needlepoint reproduction of a Vermeer painting she picked up in London last April. She travels whenever she can.

She wins our nomination for the Deaf Cosmopolitan Girl of the Month. Besides having every other qualification, she's single, too.



A view of Denver Square, an office complex in Colorado, a project on which Jane Becker has recently worked.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.;
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p.m. Special services for the deaf.
Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216)376-1688
Voice or TTY

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .
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Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Bruce E. Brewster, pastor. Phone 467-8041
Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and
the life."—John 14:6

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3144 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu, Hi. 96815
Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; worship 10:30 a.m.
Bible Study, second and fourth Wed.; Fellow-
ship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.
Rev. David Schiewer, Pastor
732-0120 Voice or TTY

When in Portland, welcome to
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1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Renton, Washington
Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Interpreter, Mrs.
Irene Stark (husband's first name is James).
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship,
11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Eve-
ning Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the
Deaf)

APPLEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH
11200 W. 32nd Ave., Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033
Luther Mann, Th. D., Pastor
(303) 232-9575
4310 Iris Street
Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

529 Convention St., Baton Rouge, La. 70821
Separate services in the Deaf Chapel, third
floor, Palmer Memorial Bldg. Sunday School,
9:00 a.m., for all ages. Worship services, 10:30
a.m.
Telephone (504) 383-8566 (Voice or TTY)

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown
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Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10

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Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. &
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prayer, 7:30 p.m.
Interpreters: Arlo Compher, Shirley Compher
Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

FOR THE DEAF
811 Wealthy Street, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
Deaf Missionary Outreach of our Church:
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday School for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended

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(Off of the 3200 Block of South Hwy. 41)
Services Interpreted for the Deaf
Sundays at 11:00 A.M. & 7:30 P.M.

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Visit Central Indiana's largest Deaf Depart-
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2635 South East St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Central Indiana's largest Sunday School, locat-
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p.m. services interpreted.

Dr. Greg Dixon, Pastor
Church office phone (317) 787-3231 (TTY)
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worship service
Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

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& DEAF CENTER
823 W. Manchester Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90044
Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00
a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers:
Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T.
Ward, pastor.

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Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
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22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
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a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted
for the deaf, including all music.
Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will
find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

14200 Golden West St., Westminster,
Calif. 92683
Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30 worship,
11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies,
6:00; worship service, 7:00.
Recreation and social calendar on request.
Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
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Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf

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16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.
"In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts
of people!"
You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in
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for lunch on the second Sunday of each month
—a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening
worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.
Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
Anton C. Uth, Pastor

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CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service,
10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday night service prayer meeting,
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Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

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Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks
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Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
Church office phone 277-8850

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103 West Columbia Street
Falls Church, Virginia 22046
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Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. Worship services
at 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. interpreted for the
deaf.

A church that cares for the deaf . . .

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ship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

Catholic

Roman Catholic

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Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411

All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00
a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays, September through
June.

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721 St. Ferdinand St., New Orleans, La. 70117
(504) 943-5511 24-Hour Answering Service
Office: Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30
Movie: Friday, 7 p.m. to midnight
Mass: Saturday at St. Gerard Parish for the
Hearing Impaired, 7 p.m., followed by social
Rev. Gerard J. Howell, Pastor/Director
24-Hour Educational Service (504) 945-4121

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ASSOCIATION, CANADIAN SECTION
National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church
71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario,
M4K 3N9 Canada
Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
Mass each Sunday, 1:00 p.m.; religious
instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S DEAF CENTER

8245 Fisher, Warren, Mich. 48089
TTY (313) 758-0710
Moderators: Rev. Gary Bueche
Sister Dolores Beere, MHSB
Mass every Sunday at noon

Church of Christ

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1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville,
Md. 20850
Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services,
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Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

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Restoring Undenominational Christianity
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Preacher: David Foulke
Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

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Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
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Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio
Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
TTY 216-0864-2865

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Rev. Silas J. Hirtle

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Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
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in the United States

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Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
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New York, N. Y. 10024

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blocks from Independence National Park in
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Phone (313) 751-5823

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Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
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Every Sunday: Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship
Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
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Home 724-4097

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Bomberger, associate

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or 621-8950

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Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
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ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF

74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
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Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

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Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
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When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
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Worship Service in the Fireside Room
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Services in Dixon Chapel
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John M. Tubergen, leader
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7:30 p.m.

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3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
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Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

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Meets in First Christian Church building
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Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

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430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411
All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
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Services held every fourth Sunday of the
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

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Phone (215) 435-7500
Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs.
Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter
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727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF
HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
FOR THE DEAF
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Linda Lambrecht, secretary

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The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

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Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
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Open first and third Saturday of
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	1 insertion	6 insertions	11 insertions
Full page	\$150.00	\$135.00	\$120.00
Half page	86.25	77.62	69.00
One-third page	60.00	54.00	48.00
Column inch	6.25	5.63	5.00

Discounts: Cooperating Member (state) associations of the NAD, 30%; af-
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The DEAF AMERICAN is printed by the offset process. Advertisements hav-
ing illustrations should be "camera ready."